MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FOR 2012/13 to 2016/17

June 2012

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SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A1. INTRODUCTION

This IDP document presents the third circle of **IDP for 2012/13 to 2016/17** in line with the inauguration of new councillors impacting from the election that was held in May 2011. This plan will be reviewed on annual basis as per the requirements of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act no 27 of 2000.

A1.1. THE STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT

The document is structured according to the generic IDP format guide advocated by COGTA prepared for all the municipalities that are located within the KwaZulu-Natal province. The document is structured as follows:

- **Section A**: provides an executive summary with overview of the Mthonjaneni municipality and the participatory mechanism;
- **Section B**: provides the Situational Analysis, this section is the first step that is required for the preparation of the IDP and gives broad overview of the municipal issues;
- **Section C**: provides Development Strategies that aim at addressing the issues identified during Section B, it comprises of the Municipal Vision, Mission and Strategies and this section can be regarded as the long term destination that Mthonjaneni municipality is intending to reach;
- **Section D**: provides high level of the Municipal Spatial Development Framework, this is done in order to guide municipal decisions impacting from the location of the proposed and existing developments;
- **Section E**: provides Sector Involvement, this section is done in order to ensure alignment is attained in order to evade any form of fragmentation;
- **Section F**: provides the details of the Municipal Three Year Implementation Plan / Capital Investment Framework;
- **Section G**: provides a detailed One year Operational Plan with Projects, in this IDP it will reflects only the 2012/13 projects;
- **Section H**: provides a detailed Financial Plan that will show the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for the municipality;
- **Section I**: provides details on the Organisational Performance Management System (OPMS);
- **Section J**: provides details with regards to the status of the Sector Plan within the municipal institution (Annexures); and
- **Section K**: provides appendices to the document.

A1.2. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT

The preparation of Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a legislative requirement as entailed in terms of Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) Act (No 32) of 2000. An IDP is one of the key tools for Local Government to cope with its new developmental role. Furthermore it seeks to facilitate strategic decisions on issues of Municipal budgets, Land Use Management Systems, Local Economic Development and Institutional transformation in a consultative and systematic manner. The Municipal Systems Act which provides a framework for the preparation of IDP's recommends that once in place, each IDP must be reviewed annually to re-assess and re-evaluate Municipal's development priorities and challenges and to accommodate new developments in local government processes.

Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000) requires each Council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term in office, to prepare and adopt a single and all-inclusive strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- Integrates, links and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the municipality's development;
- Aligns both resources and capacity within the municipality with the implementation plan;
- Forms the general basis and framework upon which the annual budget is based; and
- Ensures compatibility with both national and provincial development plans as well as planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

The municipality is guided by a number of pieces of legislation and policies when formulating its IDP. The following section summarises these important pieces of legislation.

THE MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT

The act was developed to provide for the establishment of municipalities in accordance with the requirements relating to categories and types of municipality; to establish criteria for determining the category of municipality to be established in an area; to define the types of municipality that may be established within each category; to provide for an appropriate division of functions and powers between categories of municipality; to regulate the internal systems, structures and office-bearers of municipalities; to provide for appropriate electoral systems; and to provide for matters in connection therewith. Of importance in the context of this legislation is the following:

- A district municipality and the local municipalities within the area of that district municipality must co-operate with one another by assisting and supporting each other;
- A district municipality on request by a local municipality within its area may provide financial, technical and administrative support services to that local municipality to the extent;
- A local municipality on request of a district municipality in whose area that local municipality falls may provide financial, technical and administrative support services to that district municipality to the extent that that local municipality has the capacity to provide those support services;
- A local municipality may provide financial, technical or administrative support services to another local municipality within the area of the same district municipality to the extent that it has the capacity to provide those support services, if the district municipality or that local municipality so requests; and
- The MEC for local government in a province must assist a district municipality to provide support services to a local municipality.

THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA), (Act no 32 of 2000) plays a crucial role in the preparation of IDPs; Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act specifies that each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality, which:

- Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the IDP;
- Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based; and
- Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislation.

The Act also requires the municipalities to review their IDPs annually.

THE MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (MFMA)

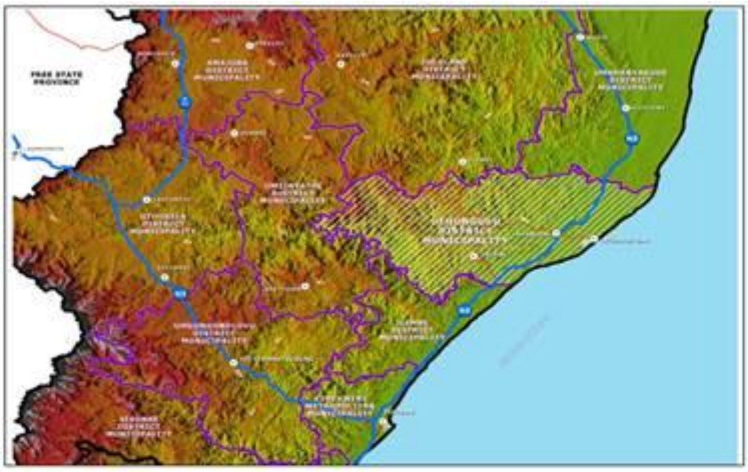
Section 21 of the MFMA stipulates that the mayor of a municipality must:

- Coordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget and for reviewing the municipality's integrated development plan and budget – related policies to ensure that the tabled budget and any revisions of the integrated development plan and budget related policies are mutually consistent and credible.
- At least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for –

   i. The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;
   ii. The annual review of the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act; and the budget related policies;
   iii. The tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and budget related policies; and
   iv. Any consultative processes forming part of the processes referred to in subparagraph (i), (ii) and (iii).

A1.3. WHO ARE WE

Mthonjaneni (KZ 284) is one of the six local municipalities that make up uThungulu District together with Mfolozi (KZ 281), uMhlathuze (KZ 282) , Ntambanana (KZ 283), uMlalazi (KZ 284) and Nkandla (KZ 286). The Mthonjaneni Municipality comprises of the former TLC area of Melmoth, which fulfils the role of being the only town that was incorporated by the Mthonjaneni Municipality, and has acted as a commercial centre for its surrounding rural areas within the municipal area, it is one of the administrative centres of economic significance in the District.



uThungulu is a district municipality situated in the north eastern region of KwaZulu-Natal province on the eastern seaboard of South Africa. uThungulu covers an area of approximately 8213 square kilometres, from the agricultural town of Gingindlovu in the south to the uMfolozi river in the north and inland to the mountainous beauty of rural Nkandla.

A1.4. CURRENT SITUATION

- According to the census that was conducted in 2001 there were 50 383 people residing in municipal area of jurisdiction.
- There is an overrepresentation of females in Mthonjaneni LM, with females accounting for 52.2% of the municipal population in 2007, whilst males only accounts for 47.8%.
- According to 2001 Statistics the total labour force for the Municipality was 13 534. Using the escalation of 7%, it indicates that the current labour force in the municipality is 14 481 people.

A1.5. WHAT ARE THE ISSUES WE FACE

- The projections indicate that approximately **3, 1** % of households (317) within the municipal area, are in the homeless and informal dwelling/shack category, whilst **55, 8**% of dwellings (5641) fall into the traditional housing category.
- The agricultural sector is the major contributor to employment in the municipality in 2001 it's estimated that approximately 2 619 people were employed in the agricultural sector.
- Land use issues include land tenure, with land disputes being a high priority area for the municipality. This therefore requires that the department of land affairs speed up the land reform programme.

A1.6. SWOT ANALYSIS FOR THE MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

A1.6.1. SWOT INTRODUCTION

In order to understand the SWOT analysis, it is relevant to discuss the concepts of the **external** and **internal environments** of the municipality. The **external** environment refers to features and processes which occur outside the municipality, while the **internal** environment refers to the characteristics and the processes which occur within the municipal boundaries. In the analysis Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats should be seen from the perspectives of both the external and internal environments. Strengths and Weaknesses refer to the current situation, while Opportunities and Threats should be seen as both the present and the future situation as it may apply to the municipality.

A1.6.2. DEFINITIONS

Strength:
Strength is a feature of the municipality or its location which gives a competitive advantage. It is a feature which should not be lost or degraded.

Weakness:
A weakness in this context is a characteristic of the municipality or a process which could prohibit or hinder the attainment of a desirable future situation.

Opportunity:
An opportunity is a situation or set of circumstances which, if dealt with appropriately, could assist significantly in moving the municipality towards achieving desirable improvements.

Threat:
A threat is a set of circumstances or a trend or process which could result in reduced levels of well-being.

A1.6.3. SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths

- Human capital
- Available financial reserves
- Financial discipline
- Stable residential environment
- Good farming capability
- Approved policies and procedures
- Availability of labour
- Good political representation

Weaknesses

- Lack of job opportunities
- Geographical location
- High poverty levels
- Lack of funding for infrastructure
- Unsafe road infrastructure
- Insufficient industrial property for development
- Lack of access roads in rural areas

Opportunities

- LED i.r.o commercial developments
- Tourism
- New Councillors bringing fresh thinking / insight
- Light industrial development
- Opportunity to develop better working relationships between the Council and Management
- Job creation and employment opportunities

Threats

- Droughts
- Over reliance on farming community
- Long term sustainability under threat
- Increased administration costs
- Fire hazards
- Lack of continuity of management skills

A1.7. WHAT ARE WE DOING TO IMPROVE OURSELVES

Through the implementation of the IDP the Municipality wants to:

- promote local economic development through:
    - investments and establishment of partnerships
- provide quality services to all residents through:
    - establish proper communication channels,
    - improve infrastructure, and
    - maintenance of financial viability.

The Municipality will deliver directly those services it is mandated to deliver and as the level of government closest to the people, will ensure the coordinated delivery of infrastructure and services by all other line function departments.

A1.8. HOW WILL OUR PROGRESS BE MEASURED

Mthonjaneni Municipality's success will be measured through the improvement in the quality of life and socio-economic conditions of the residents of the Municipality. As this can only be impacted on over the long term the next opportunity to measure this accurately will be through the 2011 Census.

Our progress will also be measured through:

- The preparation and regular monitoring of the implementation of the Capital Investment Framework attached to this document;
- The Performance Measurement tools put in place through the Performance Management Plan of the Mthonjaneni Municipality; and Regular interaction with ratepayers and communities primarily through the Ward Committees of the Municipality and the Councillors.

A1.9. WHAT COULD YOU EXPECT FROM US OVER THE NEXT 5 YEARS

Through the implementation of the IDP the Municipality wants to:

- Diversify the economy of the Municipality through the implementation of LED projects;
- Continue working towards providing all its residents with access to a full range of basic services; and
- Build municipal capacity and continue to put appropriate systems in place for the effective management of the municipality.

The Municipality will deliver directly those services it is mandated to deliver and as the level of government closest to the people, will ensure the coordinated delivery of infrastructure and services by all other line function departments.

A1.10. HOW WAS THIS IDP DEVELOPED

A1.10.1. THE PROCESS PLAN

Before starting the IDP Review process, a Process Plan was prepared and adopted by Council in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000). This process plan aligns the three processes of the IDP, the Budget and the Performance Management System. The Process Plan was adopted by Council.

A1.10.2. THE UTHUNGULU DISTRICT'S FRAMEWORK PLAN

The framework plan allows for alignment and coordination of activities between the DM and the LM's within the uThungulu DM. Key areas of alignment include:

- Projects and programmes of cross-border significance.

A1.10.3. THE IDP ALIGNMENT PROCESS

The District and LM Alignment Process

Alignment between the DM and its LM's takes place through the uThungulu District IDP Alignment committee. This committee met at the following dates during the IDP review process:

- 23 September 2011
- 25 October 2011

Alignment with Sector Departments

Alignment with sector departments took place at the following dates:

- 22 February 2012

(i) IDP STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

- 22 February 2012

A1.10.4. COMMENTS ON THE IDP REVIEW DOCUMENT

Advertisement / Publishing of the IDP / Budget

On the 11th November 2011 the Mthonjaneni Municipality published the notification for the purposes of informing all affected and interested stakeholders with the set of dates for all public meetings with regards to the 2012/13 to 2016/17 IDP processes.

The Draft IDP was published on the Zululand Observer on the 16 March 2012 for public comment prior to the adoption by the Council.

IDP and Budget Road Shows

A series of community road shows were undertaken during the review process on the following dates 21, 23 & 29 November2011, 1 & 5 December 2011 and 8 & 17 February 2012 and 16 April 2012, this was done in order to ensure that all wards are represented. The summary of the concerns from the communities is attached in **page 61 – 64** of this IDP document.

SECTION B: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

B1. INTRODUCTION

The first phase of preparing the IDP is the Situational Analysis. In essence, the Situational Analysis informs the identification of key issues. In turn, these key issues are the focus areas for municipal, public (and private) investment for the next IDP cycle. Over the past five years the Mthonjaneni Municipality has focused their operations, actions and interventions according to the following five Municipal Key Performance Areas, as a means of organising issues within the National Key Performance Areas:

- Basic Services Delivery and Infrastructure;
- Local Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation;
- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development;
- Good Governance and Community Participation; and
- Financial Viability and Financial Management.

The Mthonjaneni Municipality has taken the decision to retain the above development strategies for this IDP cycle of five years: given that their organizational functioning is well aligned to these strategies.

This section of the IDP will provide some contextual information pertaining to the municipality, consider the demographic situation in the municipality and then do an analysis of the economy, infrastructure service provision, social and community development, planning and environmental management as well as municipal service delivery as a whole. Where appropriate, a summary of achievements attained during the previous IDP cycle: as these have changed the situation, since the previous planning cycle.

B2. LOCATION

The Mthonjaneni municipality is one of six municipalities that fall under the uThungulu DM together with uMhlathuze, Mbonambi, uMlalazi, Ntambanana and Nkandla. The town of Melmoth is situated 800m above sea level and the rest of the municipal area consists of Traditional/ rural settlements as well as commercial individual-owned and company-owned farms. The municipal area is situated northwest of the coastline Indian Ocean, which runs parallel to the national route (N2 Motorway) between Durban and Richards Bay. The former TLC Area of Melmoth is 70km northwest of Empangeni and 50km south of Ulundi.

B3. DATA SOURCES FOR THE 2012/13 TO 2016/17

The 2011/12 IDP Review makes use of the 2007 STATSSA Community Survey data as well as Global Insight Data (2008) utilised by the uThungulu DM and makes comparisons of this with the 2001 Census data.

B4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

B 4.1. POPULATION STASTISTICS AND LOCATION / SETTLEMENTS

Statistics South Africa released the 2001 Census information at Municipal level during 2003. As it is the case, no other Census has ever been undertaken since then, thus this report contains mainly the 2001 statistical information and indicate changes in the 5 year derived from 1996. The municipality acknowledges that Stats SA conducted a Community Survey in 2007 however; the municipality has opted not to reflect some of these figures to avoid reflecting conflicting and inconsistent figures in particular where these relate to the total population. The

possibility of this conflict and inconsistence in figures is also mentioned in Stats SA Report for the 2007 Community Survey. In the said report, the users are urged to use the figures with caution. There are specific areas of this analysis where the community survey figures have been used for the purposes of painting a general picture for that specific element of the statistics.

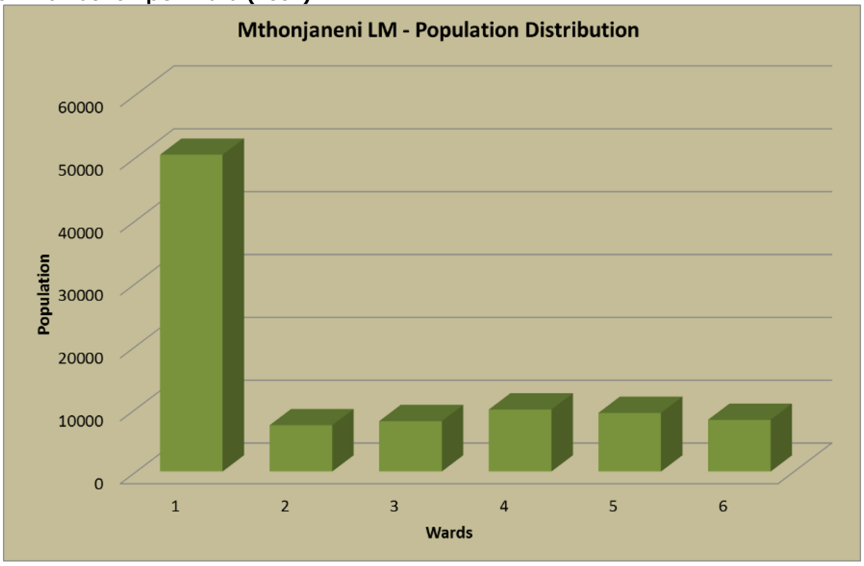
The Census Data indicates that the population of the Mthonjaneni Municipality had increased from 36,848 people in 1996 to 50,383 people in 2001. The 2007 figures indicate a total population of 47,010 which indicates a decline of -6.69% from the 2001 population statistics. The latter is a population growth trend that the municipality completely disagrees with, given its own observations, voting records and records of the demand for services which are good indicators of population.

Table 1: Mthonjaneni Municipality; Key Municipal Demographic Information 2001 Census & 1996 Census

	2007	2001	1996
Total Population	61710[1]	50383	36848

A weakness of the 2007 Community survey is that data is not available at a sub-place or ward level. As such, the ward information used in this report has been obtained from the 2001 Census.

Figure 1: Population Distribution per Ward (2001)



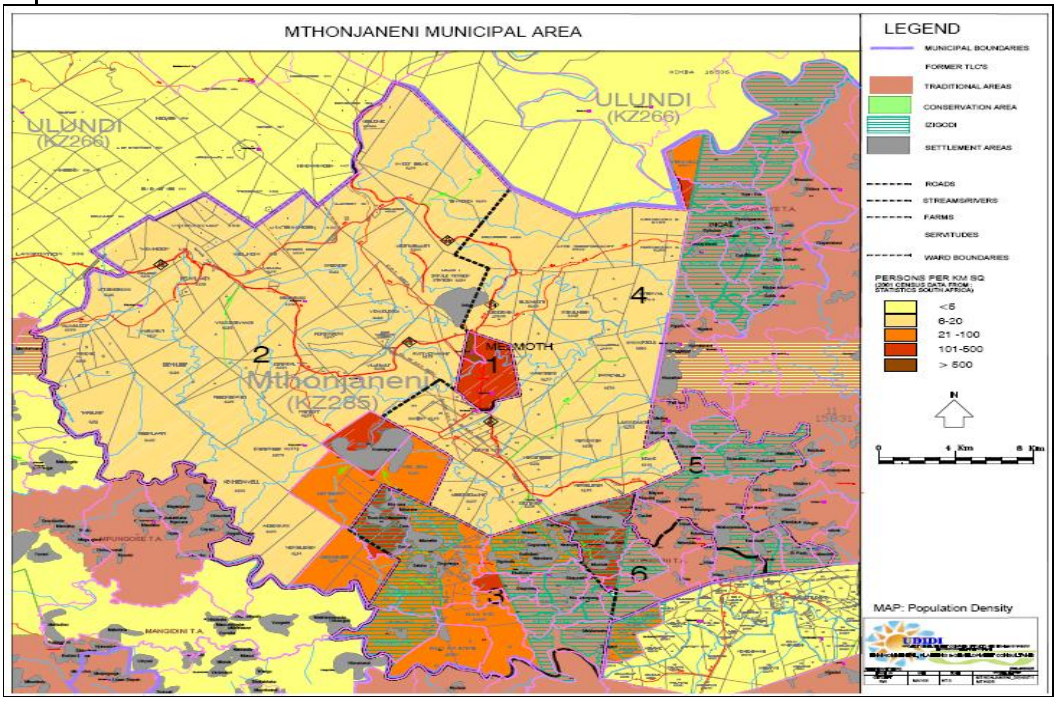
(Source: STATSSA, 2001 and 1996)

As can be seen from these figures, there has been a growth in all of these wards during the period 1996 to 2001. The biggest areas of growth have been wards 1, 3 and 4.

Based on the STATSA 2001 census, the figure below indicates the population concentrations within the Mthonjaneni Municipality.

1 Global Insight data (uThungulu DM, 2009)

Figure 2: Population Distribution



The 2007 STATSSA Community Survey has been utilised in this round of the IDP Review and comparisons are made, where possible, with the 2001 Census figures so as to identify trends. The latest Global Insight data, made available by the UDM, has also been utilised where possible. This data has been found to be more realistic and hence reliable than the STATSSA data.

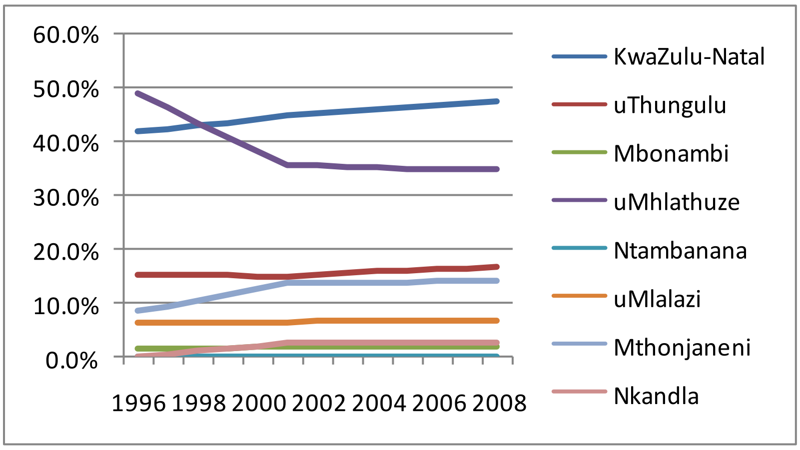
The following table summarises the Global Insight data for the municipalities in the UDM. As can be seen from this data, the population is estimated to have grown to 61 710 people in the municipality reflecting a growth rate of 4.07% between 1996 and 2007 which is above the UDM's average growth rate of 1.49%. According to these statistics, the total population of the Mthonjaneni municipality represents 6.5% of the total population of the UDM.

Table 2: Change in Population Numbers (UDM, 2009)

	uThungulu	Mbonambi	uMhlathuze	Ntambanana	uMlalazi	Mthonjaneni	Nkandla
1996	791 287	101 163	199 705	76 169	240 289	37 569	138 392
1997	809 883	102 315	217 270	77 768	236 774	39 936	135 821
1998	828 194	103 371	235 279	79 327	232 823	42 359	135 035
1999	845 919	104 294	253 598	80 823	228 384	44 816	134 003
2000	863 456	105 138	272 283	82 303	223 591	47 324	132 818
2001	880 181	105 818	291 168	83 695	218 285	49 843	131 372
2002	895 634	106 324	308 888	84 966	213 182	52 306	129 968
2003	909 665	106 754	325 161	86 120	208 404	54 578	128 649
2004	921 895	107 060	339 878	87 114	203 859	56 634	127 350
2005	932 902	107 311	353 232	88 006	199 697	58 510	126 146
2006	942 856	107 528	365 293	88 819	195 939	60 216	125 060
2007	951 181	107 627	375 905	89 485	192 457	61 710	123 997
Population Growth Rate (%)	1.49	0.49	0.49	1.30	-1.81	4.07	-0.79

In terms of urbanisation rates, in 2008 it was estimated that 14.3% of the population was urbanised which was up from the 8.7% in 1996. These figures are below the 16.8% UDM average for 2008 and well below the 47.6% provincial average for the same period. Urbanisation trends in the UDM are summarised below.

Figure 3: Urbanisation Trends in the UDM Family of Municipalities (UDM, 2009)



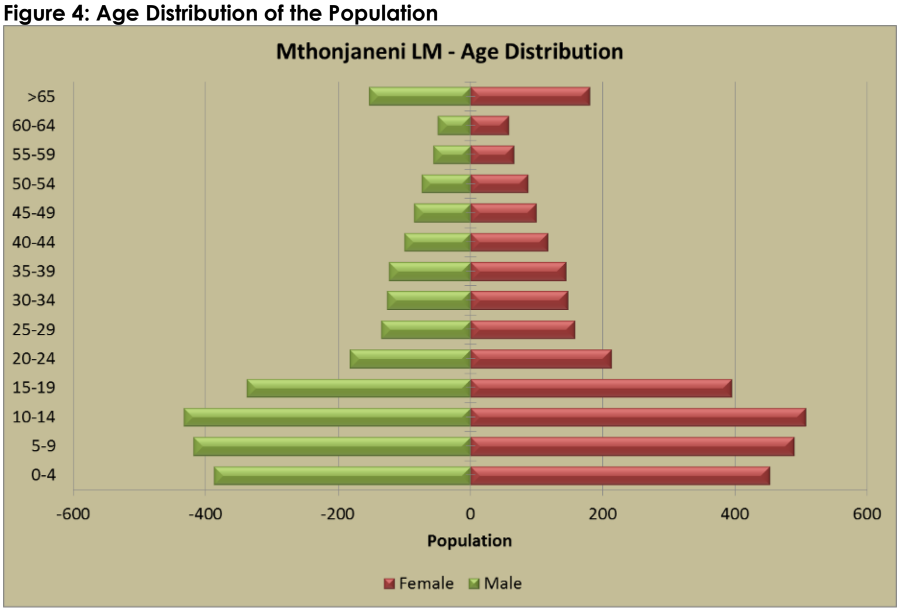
B 4.2. GENDER STATISTICS

The 2007 figures indicate that there are 47.8% men in the municipality and 52.2% females. This indicates that there may be high levels of migratory labour from the municipality to other centres around the province and country.

B 4.3. AGE GROUP PROFILES

The age cohorts for the municipality are as follows:

Figure 4: Age Distribution of the Population



(Source: STATSSA, 2007 and 2001)

These figures indicate that 58% of the population are economically active and in the age groups 15 to 64. Conversely, 42% of the population are dependent on the economically active population.

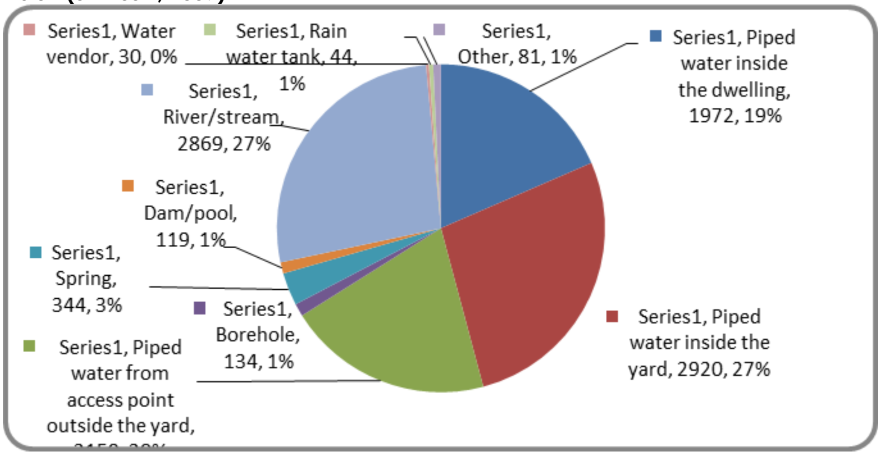
B5 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

B 5.1. WATER

STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

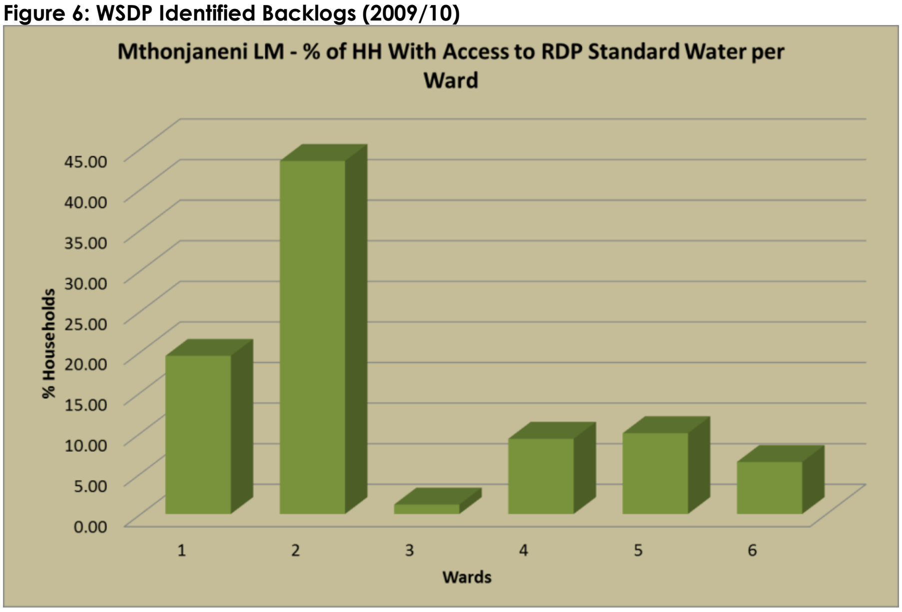
The Community Survey (2007) indicates that 19% of households in the municipality receive piped water within their dwelling, 27% receive piped water inside their yard, and a further 20% receive piped water outside their yard. These figures indicate that approximately two thirds of the population of the municipality receive water to RDP standards.

Figure 5: Water Provision (STATSSA, 2007)



A water backlog is defined by the RDP standard of 25l/c/d at a maximum distance of 200m of existing infrastructure. The uThungulu District Municipality (UDM) is the Water Services Provider (WSP) and is responsible for the implementation of new capital projects to extend the provision of water services facilities and their maintenance thereof. The District's Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) indicates that the backlog of water services in Mthonjaneni is still substantial. The table below is a breakdown of the backlog for household:

Figure 6: WSDP Identified Backlogs (2009/10)



ESTIMATES FOR ADDRESSING THE WATER BACKLOGS

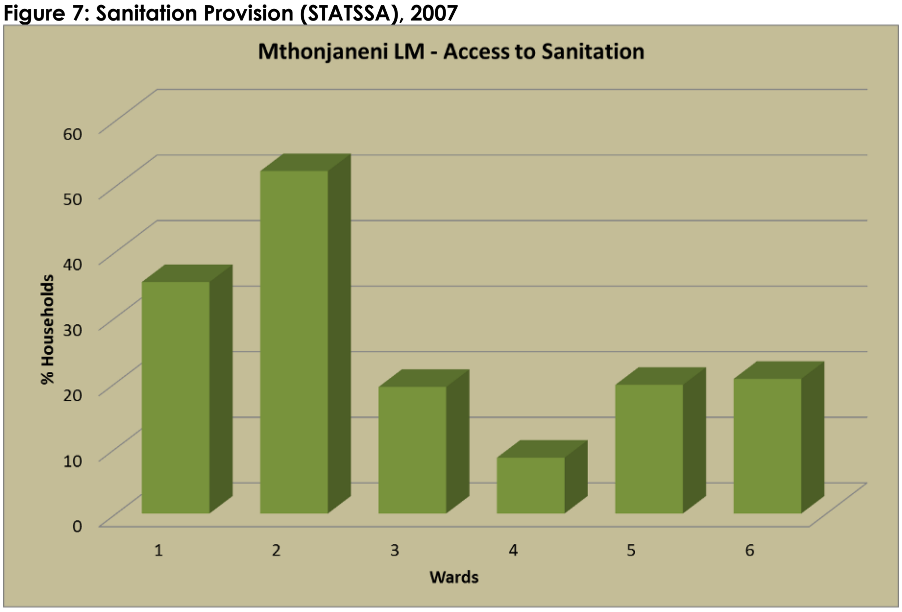
The uThungulu IDP (2007/08 to 2011/12) estimates R270, 379, 491 is required to provide water to all citizens of the Mthonjaneni municipality to RDP standards. It also estimates that water will be provided to all citizens to the required standard by the 2015/16 financial year. It also notes that there is a shortfall between the MIG funding allocations and the amount required.

B 5.2. SANITATION

STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

The Community Survey (2007) indicates that 12% of residents are connected via flush toilets to a sewerage system, 7% have flush toilets linked to a septic tank and 13% have ventilated pit latrines. 23% of households have no form of sewerage, and 42% have pit latrines without ventilation.

Figure 7: Sanitation Provision (STATSSA), 2007



The District's Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) indicates that the backlog of sanitation services in Mthonjaneni is still substantial. The table below is a breakdown of the backlog for household:

Table 3: uThungulu WSDP Identified Backlogs (2009/10)

UTHUNGULU WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN	
Households Supplied with sanitation to RDP standards	7 278
Backlog	25%

ESTIMATE FOR ADDRESSING THE SANITATION BACKLOGS

The uThungulu IDP (2007/08 to 2011/12) estimates R16, 296, 064 is required to provide sanitation to all citizens of the Mthonjaneni municipality to RDP standards. It also estimates that sanitation will be provided to all citizens to the required standard by the 2017/18 financial year. It also notes that there is a shortfall between the MIG funding allocations and the amount required to address the backlogs.

B 5.3. WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

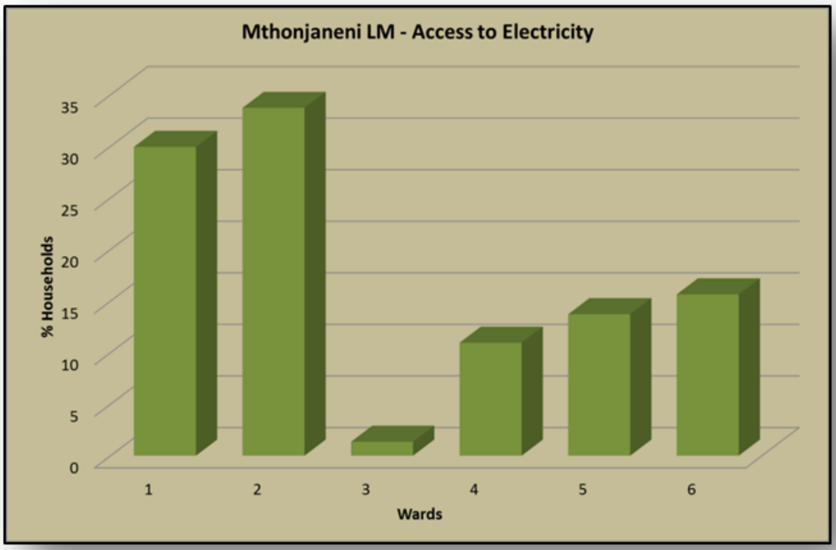
The uThungulu District as the water service authority has prepared the Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) and it is being implemented in Mthonjaneni. Due to the unreliability of existing water schemes in particular during the dry months, the UDM through it WSDP has identified the Goedetrouw Dam as the only sustainable source of water in this region and have embarked on a programme to establish a regional water supply scheme from this source. The Goedertrouw water scheme will supply water to Mthonjaneni, uMlalazi, and Ntambanana. The implementation of the WSDP is also incorporated in this IDP Refer to implementation plan / Capital Investment Framework in **page110 – 116.**

B 5.4. ELECTRICITY

STATUS QUO

Eskom, the national electricity supplier, supplies electricity in bulk within the municipality and supply to rural areas is slow due to high costs associated with scattered settlements and no anchor clients. Melmoth town buys electricity in bulk and distributes it to its consumers in the erstwhile TLC area.

Figure 8: Electricity Provision for Lighting (STATSSA, 2007)



The Community Survey (2007) indicates that 39% of residents make use of electricity for lighting, while 60% make use of candles. There has been an increase in the number of households using electricity for lighting since the 2001 and 1996 censuses.

ADDRESSING THE BACKLOG

Costs and projected roll-out to be determined by Eskom.

B 5.4.1. ENERGY SECTOR PLAN (ESP)

The uThungulu District Municipality appointed NET Group Solutions to review the energy sector plan as developed in 2003. The plan includes new funded projects by Eskom, Department of Energy (DME), Department of Local Government (known as COGTA) and the municipalities.

The review of the energy sector plan is considered to be a desktop study that addresses following:

- Confirm electrification status within the District
- Assess estimated electrification backlogs
- Develop perspective of electrification requirements to eradicate backlogs
- Determine suitable options for feasibility studies for investigation of the use of renewable energy sources
- Develop cost estimate and implementation schedules to eradicate backlogs

B 5.4.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENERGY SECTOR PLAN

The objectives of the energy sector plan are as follows:

- State the vision for electricity services and support objectives of the IDP
- Prioritise areas and agree on priority / to clear backlog
- Compile a load forecast for capacity planning
- Define study areas for renewable energy feasibility investigations
- Compile capital project lists and budgets
- Communicate the plan to all stakeholders

The ESP rolling plan only covers 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12 and this makes it impossible to report on the next medium term expenditure framework in relation to electrification projects. However it can be noted that the Eskom projects will be included in the final copy of the IDP, the awaited project are also aiming at addressing the objectives of the Energy Sector Plan. The ESP is currently being implemented

B 5.4.3. THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ESDP)

The ESDP key outcomes of the plan include:

- Clustering of dwellings, communities, clinics and schools into sustainable nodes;
- The identification of cost effective supply routes;
- The preparation of an Electricity Budget based on priorities for the DM; and
- The preparation of a five year Electricity roll-out plan.

In order to achieve the above outcomes, the Mthonjaneni municipality through the assistance from stakeholders will encourage the future proposed developments to take place within the existing nodes this includes RDP housing etc.

B 5.5. ROADS

There are numerous levels of roads traversing the municipality namely:

- Provincial roads (P routes);
- District roads (D routes);
- Local roads (L routes); and
- Community access roads (A routes).

The table below provides a breakdown of road lengths listed.

Table 4: Road Distribution and Length

Road Class	Type	Length	Total Length (m)
Provincial	P roads	165,981	**303,009**
	D roads	91,848	
	L roads	42,652	

	A roads	2,528	
Urban	Primary roads	1,142	**27,014**
	Secondary roads	1,019	
	Main tertiary roads	5,822	
	Tertiary roads	14,401	
	Gravel roads	4,630	
Rural	Primary roads	228,272	**262,569**
	Secondary roads	34,298	

The condition of the roads varies throughout the municipality. The condition of urban roads is fairly decent. The table below provides an indication of the condition of urban roads.

Table 5: Road Conditions

Condition of criteria	Distribution	
	% of surfacing	% of structure
Very good	21	36
Good	22	22
Fair	33	14
Poor	13	23
Very poor	11	5

The municipality has secured R26m from Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) for the roads projects, to be undertaken over the next few years.

B 5.6. HOUSING

STATUS QUO

The population of the municipality is distributed per ward as per the table below.

Table 6: Land Use Settlement Patterns Per Ward

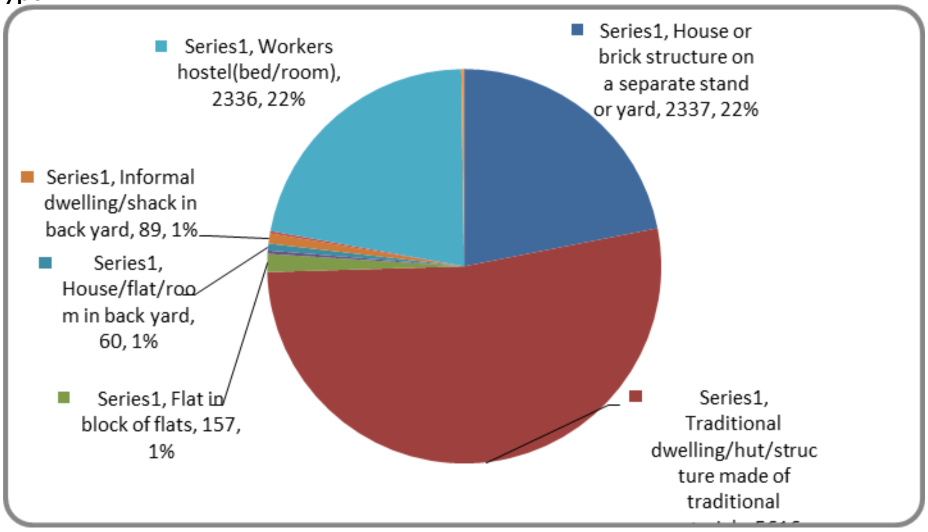
WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	COMMENTS
1	9 600	This ward comprises Melmoth Town, including Thubalethu, so comprises perhaps the highest densities in the municipality.
2	8 574	This is the largest municipal ward in terms of area, but the most sparsely populated. Apart from an area around KwaMagwaza, essentially the farms KwaMagwaza Mission Station and Spes Bona, and part of the Imfule Mission farm, the ward has a population density of less than 50-100 people per km2. The KwaMagwaza node has a population of 601 – 700 / km2. The Imfule MissioN node – just the southern end of the Imfule Mission farm – has a population density of 901 – 1000 /km2. Overall, the densities are very low, the existing land use being dominated by forestry (plantations) with grasslands on the steeper slopes. Around the KwaMagwaza area are small patches of commercial agriculture (largely sugar cane), traditional agriculture and thickets and bush.
3	14 463	The farms Wilhelmina and Arcadia are the most densely

WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	COMMENTS
		populated in this ward, with densities varying between 100 – 500 people per km2. This area, also commonly known as Mfanefile, has a mixed land use of settlement, small scale agriculture, including sugar cane, timber and vegetable patches. The settlement and land use activities extend down the spine road which branches south off the tar road at KwaMagwaza, and winds slowly down the watershed between tributaries of the Mhlathuze, the land falling steeply away on either side. The topography of the ward, the southern part being the steep slopes leading down to the deeply incised Mhlathuze river valley, means that the remainder of the ward area, away from the road, is sparsely populated, the land use being largely grassland, thickets and bush with small patches of traditional agriculture in the river valley.
4	7 773	This ward has three distinct areas in terms of land use : the sparsely populated north western portion which has some commercial agriculture – mainly sugar cane, but is mainly extensive areas of grassland under livestock, with patches of traditional agriculture towards KwaYanguye, where there are farms which are currently under consideration for transfer in terms of land reform policy. This area also has a large area of thickets and bush as the land falls away towards the Mfolozi river valley. The southern portion which is also very sparsely populated, but has considerably more commercial agriculture under sugar cane and timber with some citrus and other fruit. The eastern portion is the KwaYanguye Tribal Area which is under communal tenure (Ingonyama Trust). There are pockets of settlement ranging from 50 – 600 persons per km2. Apart from these settlement clusters, which are scattered along the spine road and the flatter areas on top of the watersheds, the remaining area is very sparsely populated, largely due to the steep terrain as the land falls away from the highlands towards the valley bushveld of the Mfolozi river. Most of this is not arable, suitable only for extensive grazing, with the most environmentally sensitive areas on the steeper slopes, not suitable for any type of agricultural practice.
5	9 099	This is the northern portion of the Zulu-Entembeni Tribal ward area and is Ingonyama Trust land. Once again, the terrain has led to human settlement and activity being confined to clusters ranging in density from 100 to 800 people per km^2.
6	7 014	Together with the Ekuthuleni area, this ward of the municipality is perhaps the most densely settled with the concentration along the R34 primary corridor which passes through the Ndundulu node which has the highest concentration of people of between 700 – 800 people per km2. This ward all falls under the Ingonyama Trust.

WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	COMMENTS
TOTAL	**56 523**	

(Source: Mthonjaneni LUMS, 2005)

Figure 9: Housing Type



The Community Survey (2007) indicates that the majority of households (53%) are traditional dwellings, while 22% are worker hostels, and 22% are houses on a separate stand.

CURRENT HOUSING NEEDS

Housing was identified as a key issue in the community participation process of the IDP. As part of the Integrated Development Plan Process and Land Identification Study for Low-cost Housing, a range of population projections were undertaken to provide a base for the determination of present and future housing needs, specifically in the low-cost group. The total number of households within the municipality was calculated to be 5 461 with the total population estimated to be 56 523 this implies an average household size of approximately 10, 35. (Source Stats SA 2001)

Based on the information compiled from the Statistics SA 2001, the projections indicate that approximately 3, 1 % of households (317) within the municipal area into the homeless, and informal dwelling shack category and be in line with the Provincial targets to clear all slums by the by the year 2010, while 55, 8% of dwellings (5641) fall into the traditional housing category.

With reference to the above statistics it is evident that the housing demand is very high in the rural areas which estimated to be at least 70% (3 928) of the total demand in rural areas and it is increasing at a very fast rate. Therefore it is suggested that the rural housing projects be prioritised in the rural housing programme that seeks to reduce the backlog in basic infrastructure services within the rural areas.

There is a need to address major problems such as land reform related issues in many parts of the municipal area. The majority of these areas are on land that is currently occupied by farmers.

B 5.6.1. HOUSING SECTOR PLAN

Planned / Proposed Future Housing Projects

The Housing Sector Plan was prepared in 2008/09 identified projects that are required by the communities. The housing sector plan is currently being reviewed for the purposes of updating data, it will be completed during the next financial year 2012/13.

According to the housing sector plan prepared in 2008/09 the following are prioritised proposed housing projects per ward identified by the Steering Committee within Mthonjaneni Municipality:

Focus point one: To compile a detailed and accurate beneficiary waiting list.

Table 7: Housing Projects

WARD	PROJECTS	REMARKS	COORDINATES OF PROPOSED SITES
1	**Melmoth** (Proposed Low Cost Housing Extension)	Site is situated opposite the existing Thubalethu Township The issue of land ownership and zoning needs to be clarified and the preliminary feasibility study needs to be undertaken. The site is within the urban area and in close proximity of bulk services.	S 28° 34´ 495´´ E 31° 24´ 442´´
	Melmoth (Proposed Middle Income Residential)	Site is adjacent to Protection Services. The issue of land ownership and zoning needs to be clarified and the preliminary feasibility study needs to be undertaken. The site is within the urban area and in close proximity of bulk services.	S 28° 34´ 254´´ E 31° 22´ 572´´
3	**Mgabhi** (Rural Housing)	The area is very rural and dwellings are very much dispersed, the area is also very steep, in terms of bulk services there is no water electricity they use the river as source of water.	S 28° 44´ 562´´ E 31° 23´ 519´´
	Ekuthuleni (Mission Property) (Rural Housing)	The area consists of mission property and it is one of the Land Reform projects currently underway. The area is largely rural, semi dispersed, steep and in terms of bulk services: most parts of the area are electrified and the community uses communal stand pipes as a water source.	S 28° 40´ 655´´ E 31° 25´ 207´´
4	**Yanguye** (Rural Housing)	815 Units currently underway.	

5	**Makhasaneni** (Rural Housing)	The area is very rural, steep and the dwellings are dispersed; in terms of bulk services: most parts of the area are electrified and the community uses communal stand pipes as a water source.	S 28° 37´ 254´´ E 31° 29´ 520´´
	Hawule (Rural Housing)	The area is rural, steep and dwellings are semi dispersed, in terms of bulk services: the area is not entirely electrified and communities use water tanks as a source of water.	S 28° 40´ 663´´ E 31° 32´ 368´´
6	**Matshansundu** (Rural Housing)		
6	**Ndundulu** (Rural Housing)	1000 Units currently underway.	

B 5.6.2. HOUSING STRATEGIES

Table 8: Housing Strategies Focus

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY SRTATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
Compilation of a detailed housing demand database	Assign functions to an official to manage the compilation of a housing waiting list	Functions are assigned to an official to manage the housing list	Community Services / Planning Office	
	Develop a housing demand database format to be used in enlisting applicants	List format is developed	Consultant and Community Services	
	The housing database format should categorise applicants in terms of income, disability, pensioners etc.	A standard form will be agreed upon and used	Community Services and Ward Councillors	
	A data base will be established and compilation of a single municipal database categorised into wards	A data base will be established	Municipality (Housing Division)	
	Housing Committee to decide on the allocation of subsidies.	Subsidies will be allocated	Housing Steering Committee	

Table 9: Focus Point Two : To prioritise the upgrading and clearance of all existing (slums) informal settlements and to ensure that no further informal settlements are erected

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY SRTATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
Prioritise clearance and upgrading of all slums	Identify all informal settlements	All existing informal settlements are identified	Community Services / Planning Office	
	Enlist all occupants of the informal settlements	All occupants of informal settlements will be enlisted in the housing list.	Community Services / Ward Councillors	
	Prevent further expansion of informal settlements	Expansion of Informal settlements should be monitored and prevented.	Community Services / Planning Office	
	Supervise upgrading of all informal settlements	Informal settlements are upgraded	Community Services / Planning Office	

Table 10: Focus Point Three : To promote rural housing development by formalising the rural dwellings identified

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY SRTATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
To formalise rural housing units (in situ upgrades)	Prioritise rural areas to be provided with subsidy houses	Rural areas to be developed are prioritised	Housing Steering Committee / Community Services	Over 5years
	Interact with Traditional Leaders with regard to land to be developed	Interaction with Traditional Leaders is made	Housing Committee / ward councillors	
	Implement Rural housing projects through Peoples Housing Process and the Rural Housing Policy to provide rural housing units	Houses are built.	Housing Steering Committee / Community Services	

Table 11: Focus Point Four : Provision of adequate bulk infrastructure to support housing delivery

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY SRTATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
Liaise with the relevant departments such as DWAF to ensure the provision of adequate water and sanitation bulk infrastructure	Align projects with other sector plans such as electricity, water service plan etc.	Housing projects are aligned with other programmes such as DWAF	Community Services / Planning Office	Over 5years
	Explore the use of alternative options	Alternative options are considered	Community Services / Planning Office	

Table 12: Focus Point Five : Speed up the housing delivery process by using the appropriate subsidy schemes such as the (PHP) Peoples Housing Process

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY SRTATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
To speed up the delivery process in the urban and rural areas	Apply for housing subsidies from the Provincial Department of Housing	Application for subsidies will be Done	Community Services / Planning Office	Over 5years
	Allocate subsidies to housing programmes per agreed subsidy allocation percentages	Subsidies are allocated to programmes	Community Services / Planning Office	
	Implement Housing Development projects through PHP the deliver the required number of units.	Required number of houses are built to reduce the backlog	Community Services / Planning Office	
	Establish Project Steering Committee in each housing project to oversee its implementation	Project Steering Committees are formed	Municipal Manager / Community Services	
	Assign an official to oversee the rapid implementation of these projects as per time frames indicated on this housing Plan.	An official is Assigned		
	Submit progress report to Council	Progress report is submitted	Municipal Manager / Community Services	

Table 13: Focus Point Six : Enforce Building Regulations to ensure the construction of quality low cost housing.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY SRTATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
To ensure that quality houses are built	Assign house construction inspections to Building Inspectors		Municipal Manager	Over 5years
	Inspect the construction of houses from foundation to completion to ensure quality	Inspection Report compiled about the quality of houses.	Engineering Services, Building Control AND project Steering Committee	
	Enforce compliance to planning and building regulations, NHBRC standards and municipal by-laws including the use of SABS approved materials	Inspection Report compiled reflecting compliance	Engineering Services, Building Control AND project Steering Committee	

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY SRTATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
	Establish a Project Steering Committee in each housing project, which involves service providers such as infrastructure service providers, local councillor, municipal officials, beneficiaries and other local stakeholders to oversee the execution of the project.	Project Steering Committees are formed in all housing projects	Municipality (Housing Division)	

Table 14: Focus Point Seven : Focus Point seven: Ensure that housing development foster job creation.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY SRTATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
To ensure that housing delivery stimulates local economic development which will contribute in creating jobs and alleviate poverty	Encourage developers, contractors and institutions to employ local labour in the construction of housing	Local labour is employed in local housing projects	Community Services / Ward Councillors	Over 5years
	Encourage developers, contractors and institutions to source housing delivery resources within the municipal area before resorting to outside suppliers	Housing delivery resources are sourced within the Municipality	Community Services	
	Promote private-public partnership in housing delivery	Partnerships are encouraged to stimulate the local economy	Community Services	
	Promote Labour-Intensive construction methods where appropriate to create jobs for local people	Labour-Intensive construction methods are encouraged to create jobs	Community Services	
	Empower local labour with skills so that they could sustain their jobs	Labourers in housing projects are trained in various building trades	Community Services	
	Promote local entrepreneurs (SMME's) to manufacture and supply essential resources needed for the construction of houses	Essential resources needed for housing are done and supplied from within the municipality	Community Services	

B6. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

B 6.1. EDUCATION LEVELS

The following table summarises the education levels for residents of the municipality.

Figure 10: Educational Levels of the Population (2007)

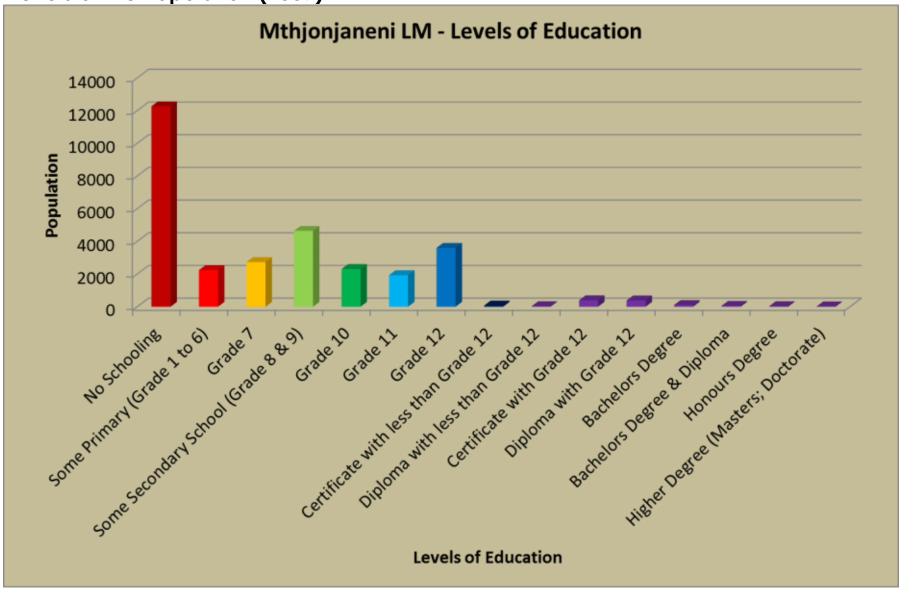
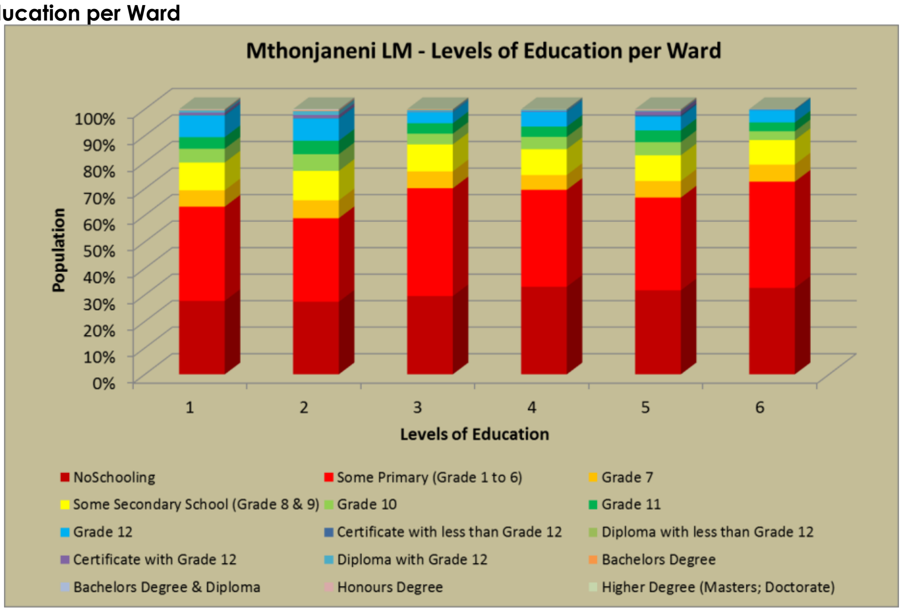


Figure 11: Levels of Education per Ward

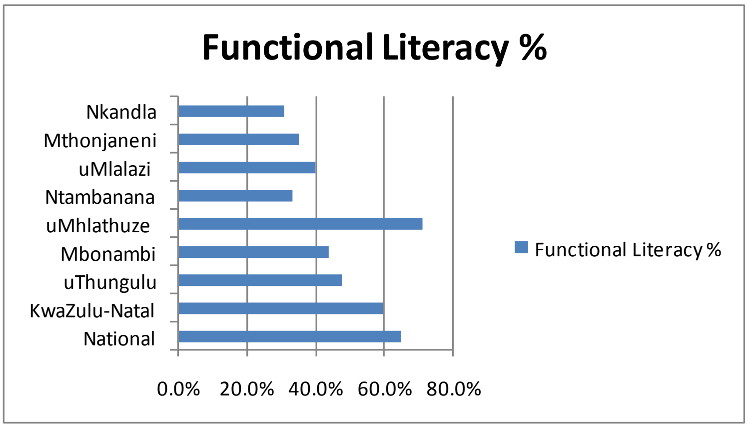


What is noticeable from these figures is that low portions of the population have any form of post matric qualification which indicates that they are in all likelihood involved in primary activities.

B 6.1.1. FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

Functional literacy is the percentage of population who proportion of person ages 20 and above that has completed Grade 7. The Mthonjaneni municipality has 35.5% functional literacy which is below the UDM's average of 47.7%, as well as the provincial average of 59.8%. This is represented in the figure below.

Figure 12: Functional Literacy in the UDM Family of Municipalities (UDM, 2009)



B 6.2. HIV/ AIDS ISSUES

Why should Mthonjaneni Municipality address the issue of HIV and AIDS?

HIV and AIDS is one of the biggest challenges we face as a country. The rate of infection is rapidly increasing and more and more people are getting ill and dying from AIDS. The department of Health estimates that KwaZulu-Natal has an infection rate among pregnant women of **39.1% (2007).**

Individuals, families and communities are badly affected by the epidemic. The burden of care falls on the families and children of those who are ill. Often they have already lost a breadwinner and the meager resources they have left are not enough to provide care for the ill person and food for the family.

Orphaned children are deprived not only of parental care, but also of financial support. Many of them leave school and have no hope of ever getting a decent education or job. The children grow up without any support or guidance from adults; this may become our biggest problem in the future.

Most of the people who are dying are between the ages of 20 and 45 – an age when most people are workers and parents. This has serious consequences for our economy and the development of the country.

AIDS can affect anyone. However, it is clear that it is spreading faster to people who live in poverty and lack access to education, basic health services, nutrition and clean water.

Young people and women are the most vulnerable. Women are often powerless to insist on safe sex and are easily infected by HIV positive partners. When people have other diseases like sexually transmitted diseases, TB or malaria they are also more likely to contract and die from AIDS.

Although AIDS has become very common, it is still surrounded by silence. People are ashamed to speak about being infected and many see it as a scandal when it happens in their families. People living with AIDS are exposed to daily prejudice born out of ignorance and fear.

We cannot tackle this epidemic unless we break the silence and remove the stigma [shame] that surrounds it. As elected representatives in communities, Councillors have to provide leadership on how to deal with AIDS.

To deal with the results of the disease and the social problems it creates, we have to make sure that people living with AIDS get care and support to help them live longer and healthier lives.

We also have to make sure that those who are dying are properly looked after. For the children who are orphaned, we have to find ways of looking after them so that they do not become hopeless and turn to crime or live on the streets because of poverty.

National and Provincial government cannot fight this battle alone. They can provide health and welfare services, development programmes and information. However, municipalities, together with organisations on the ground, have to provide the type of leadership and direction that will lead to real change in people's attitudes and behavior.

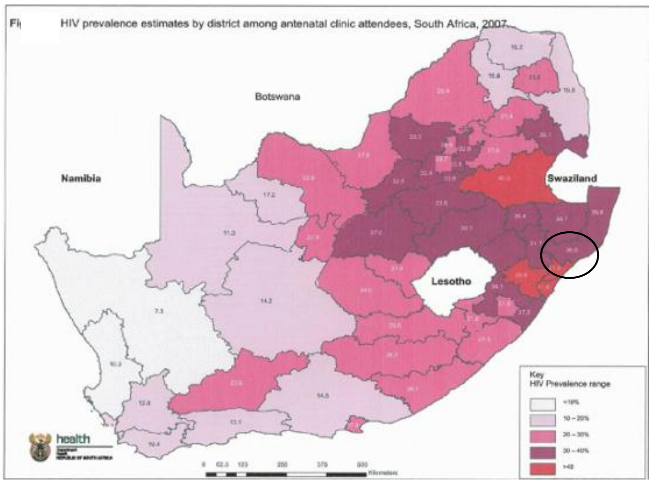
Municipalities are also ideally placed to identify the needs of people in their area and to co-ordinate a coherent response to those needs. Municipalities can engage with civil society, other government departments, as well as schools, churches and so on to make sure that everyone works together to combat the spread of AIDS and to care for those affected by the disease.

Mayors and Councillors should act as role models for communities and be an example to people. We should take the lead in promoting openness and ending the silence that surrounds AIDS. We should also work closely with people living with AIDS and through our action show that we accept and care for those affected. As political leaders, we should use our influence and popularity to mobilize the community and involve volunteers in projects that provide care for people living with AIDS and orphans.

HIV/AIDS Rates

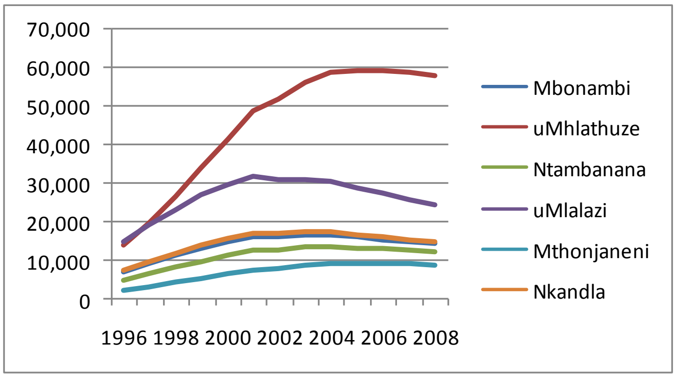
HIV/ Aids figures are currently collected by the Department of Health at a district level by testing all mothers visiting state facilities. The 2008 study indicates an infection rate of 36% for the uThungulu DM. The KZN infection rate currently stands at 38.7% which makes the DM's rate below the provincial rate.

Figure 13: Provincial HIV / AIDS Infection Rates 2008 (DoH)



Quantec Research (2006) in the uThungulu IDP (2009/10) indicated that the Mthonjaneni HIV/ Aids rate was higher than the DM's average. This is further confirmed by the Global Insight data which estimates the infection rate in the Mthonjaneni municipality in 2008 at 14.88% which is higher than the DM's average of 13.94%. It is, however, encouraging to note that these figures appear to be down from the peak experienced in 2006.

Figure 14: HIV / AIDS Infections Rates in the UDM (UDM, 2009)



B 6.2.1. HIV&AIDS STRATEGIC PLAN 2008 – 2011

Introduction

The HIV strategy is in place, the following paragraphs intends to summarise how the strategy is being implemented in Mthonjaneni.

1. Overall Co-ordination

There is currently an existing group co-ordinating the fight against HIV and AIDS in the municipality and surrounding areas. The workshop acknowledged that it would be futile exercise to create a new structure and encouraged the municipality to get involved in the work of the co-ordinating structure.

The draft strategies for the three focus areas reflected below can be used by the municipality to make an input into the work of the of the existing co-ordinating structure.

2. Draft Strategy for Education, awareness, openness and prevention

Despite the many education and awareness programmes, the infection rate continues to increase. Large sections of the population refuse to change their behaviour and people living with HIV and AIDS face discrimination and victimisation.

Five-Year Overall Goal

A Mthonjaneni with people that:

- Are well informed on the facts about HIV and AIDS;
- Accept, support and care for people living with HIV and AIDS; and
- Conduct their personal lives in ways that discourage the spread of the disease.(Abstain, Be faithful or Condomise).

Key Tasks for Next twelve Months

- Set up a co-ordination committee to co-ordinate HIV and AIDS education and awareness programmes in the municipality.
- Lobby provincial government to provide more resources for the implementation of programmes, VCT sites in the municipality and upgrade existing ones.
- Increase the number of condom distribution points in the municipality and target high-risk areas like taverns, hotels and nightclubs.

3. Treatment and care for people living with HIV and AIDS

The existing provider of treatment and care and under resourced and overburdened. As more people become infected and fall sick, service standards will continue to drop.

Five-Year Overall Goal

People living with HIV and AIDS receiving the best possible care and treatment to live a long and positive life style.

Key Tasks for Next twelve Months

- Work with the Department of Health to ensure the effective and continuous supply of medication at all health care facilities.
- Launch more support groups for infected and affected people, close to their homes with well-structured poverty alleviation and wellness programmes.
- Work with the Department of Health to ensure the roll out of the home base care programme to all parts of the municipality.

4. Care for Orphans

Problem statement

Poor monitoring and the lack of support services contribute to OVCs being neglected and abused.

Five-Year Overall Goal

A caring community that provides care, support and security for all OVCs, especially those who are orphans as a result of HIV and AIDS.

Key Tasks for the next twelve Months

- Develop a system to co-ordinate information on the number of orphans in the municipality.
- Network with other organisations to develop alternate care models in respect of all the needs of OVCs.
- Lobby the Department of Welfare to clarify issues of demarcation and areas serviced by social workers as well as the available services available for caring for orphans.
- Develop programmes that promote ongoing counselling and monitoring for children and their caregivers.

B 6.3. CEMETERIES

The uThungulu is responsible for regional projects whilst local cemeteries remain the responsibility of the local municipalities. The development of the uThungulu Regional Cemetery has been completed. Local and Traditional Authorities have traditionally taken the responsibility for burials in rural which are predominantly being within the household grounds, many areas cannot afford to continue accommodate burials on residential plots due to land availability constraints.

Previous investigations into the provision of cemeteries in Mthonjaneni recommended that the existing cemetery in Melmoth be extended in a north-easterly direction with an additional 4ha to yield 6400 burial sites. It further proposed that the Mfule Cemetery be extended in a south-easterly direction with an additional 5ha to yield 8500 burial sites and that a new cemetery site be identified in Ndundulu. In light of the above, the Municipality secured funding and extended the Melmoth site with an additional 2000 sites and has applied for further funding for

the other cemeteries in order to reach its targets. The extension and establishment of cemeteries is identified as priority projects in this IDP Review.

B7. THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

B 7.1. EMPLOYEE DATA

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

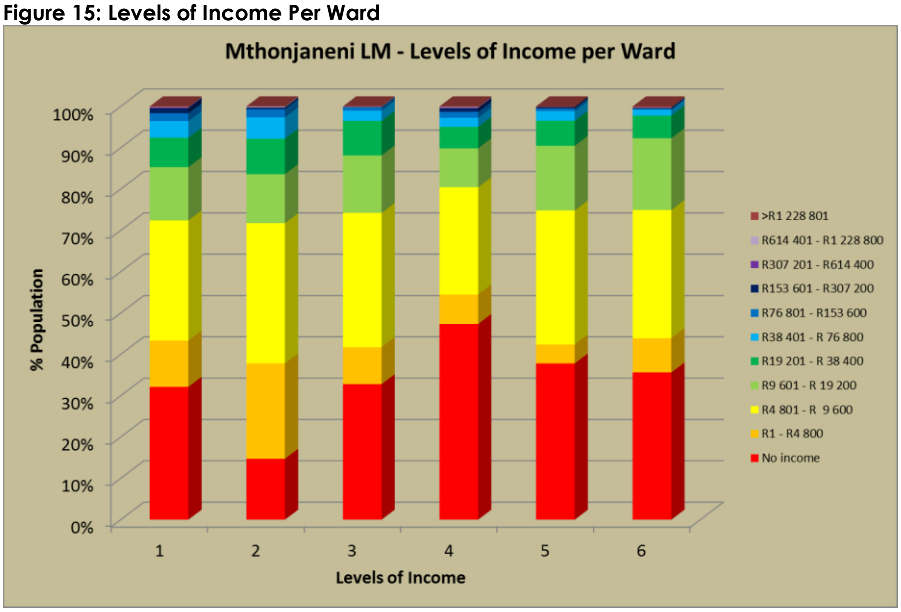
The following table summarises the levels of employment in the municipality. As can be seen, approximately a quarter of the population is employed and sustaining the remainder of the population. These figures largely concur with the UDM's average during the same period.

Table 15: Employment Status (2007)

	2007	2001
Employed	24.5	24%
Unemployed	23.6	23.6
Not Economically Active	51%	52.4%

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

Figure 15: Levels of Income Per Ward



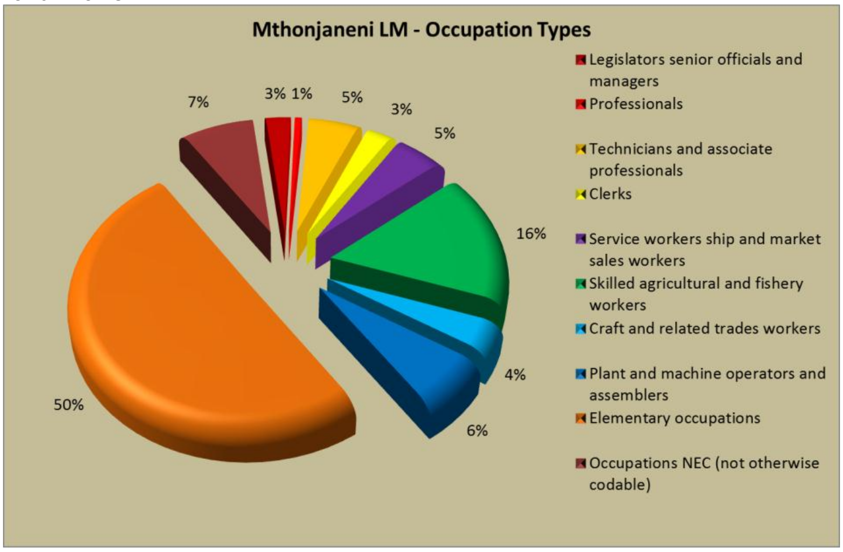
NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS PER EMPLOYED PERSON

The results of the Quality of Life Survey (2007) indicate that there are 6.2 dependants for every employed person in the DM. The average for the Mthonjaneni municipality is, however, substantially better with 5.5 dependants per employed person.

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

As can be seen from the table below, the majority of respondents in the Community Survey (STATSSA, 2007) indicated that they participated in Undetermined or unspecified categories of work. One can deduce that these people are largely involved in the informal sectors.

Figure 16: Occupational Profile



(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

EMPLOYMENT PER SECTOR

The following sectors employ residents within the municipality, namely:

Table 16: Employment per Sector

SECTOR	PERCENTAGE
Farming	8.7
Mining	0.6
Manufacturing	1.2
Utilities	0.1
Construction	1.0
Trade	1.6
Transport	0.6
Financial	1.7
Social	3.8
Other and not adequately defined	1.3
Unspecified	2.9
Not applicable	74.7
Institution	1.6

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

As can be seen from these statistics, the majority of residents (74.7%) indicated that they were employed in sectors not specified in the survey. This would indicate the majority of residents are employed in the informal sector.

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

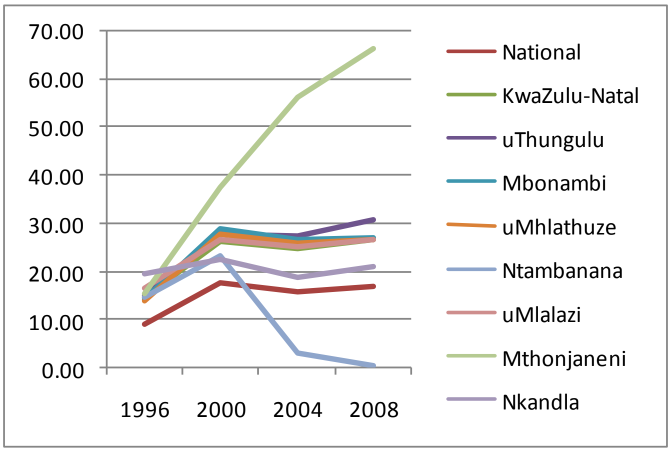
The following table indicates the percentage (%) that **informal employment** contributes to the total employment (formal and informal). As can be seen, informal employment contributed 66.44% for the Mthonjaneni economy in 2008, which is higher than the 30.82% average for the UDM, and the 26.63% for the provincial average.

Table 17: Informal Employment in the UDM Familty of Municipalities (UDM, 2009)

	National	KwaZulu-Natal	uThungulu	Mbonambi	uMhlathuze	Ntambanana	uMlalazi	Mthonjaneni	Nkandla
1996	9.05	14.67	15.14	14.36	14.05	14.54	16.68	15.27	19.48
2000	17.53	26.20	27.77	28.80	27.79	23.31	26.71	37.43	22.38
2004	15.72	24.66	27.48	26.60	25.80	2.94	25.20	56.36	18.81
2008	16.97	26.63	30.82	26.97	26.77	0.29	26.67	66.44	21.09

The following figure summarises the figures for the period 1996 to 2008 for t he UDM family of municipalities.

Figure 17: Informal Employment in the UDM Family of Municipalities (UDM, 2009)

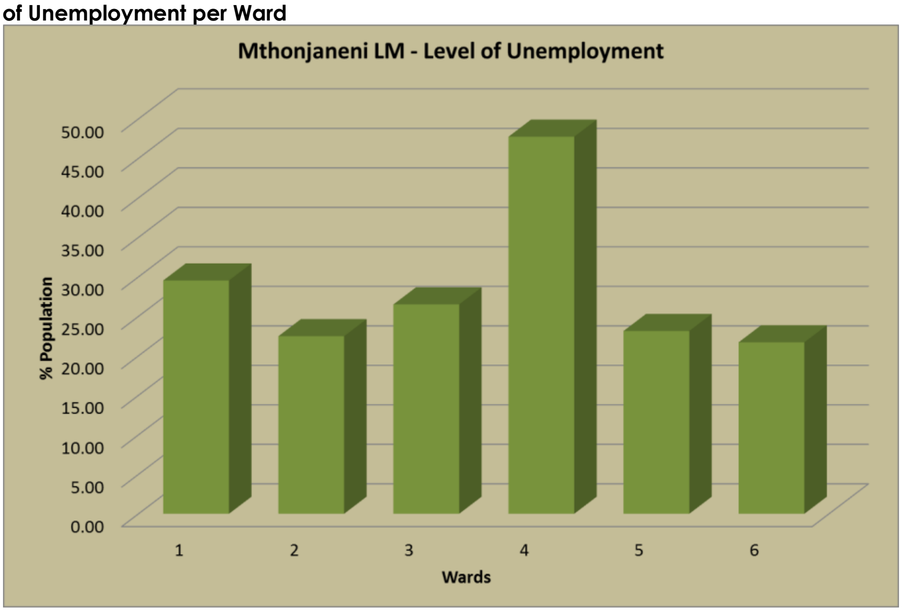


B 7.2. POVERTY DATA

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Global Insight data estimates that 6.7% of the Mthonjaneni population is unemployed which is below the 27.3% UDM average, and 26.3% provincial average.

Figure 18: Levels of Unemployment per Ward

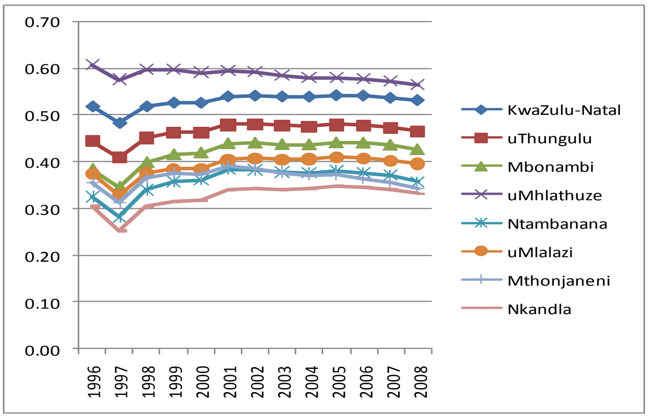


HUMAN DEPRIVATION INDEX (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic used to rank countries by level of "human development" and separate developed (high development), developing (middle development), and underdeveloped (low development) countries. The statistic is composed from data on life expectancy, education and per-capita GNI (as an indicator of standard of living).

The Global Insight data estimates the HDI for the Mthonjaneni municipality as 0.34 which is below the UDM's average of 0.47 and the provincial average of 0.53.

Figure 19: Human Deprivation Index (UDM, 2009)



MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The reduction of poverty and social inequality has been key objectives of post- Apartheid South Africa. Multiple deprivations are seen as an accumulation of single deprivations (ie. People's unmet needs) and includes the following variables:

- Income;
- Employment;
- Health;
- Education;
- Living environment; and
- Crime.

In the study a score of "1" represents the most deprived, and "52" the least deprived. As can be seen from these figures, the Mthonjaneni municipality scored extremely poorly on *income* and *health*, but scored relatively well in the remainder of the variables measured.

Table 18: Multiple Deprivation Indices for the Mthonjaneni Municipality

VARIABLE	POSITION OUT OF 52 LM'S
Income	2
Employment	33
Health	7
Education	32
Living Environment	28
Crime	46
OVERALL SCORE	**27**

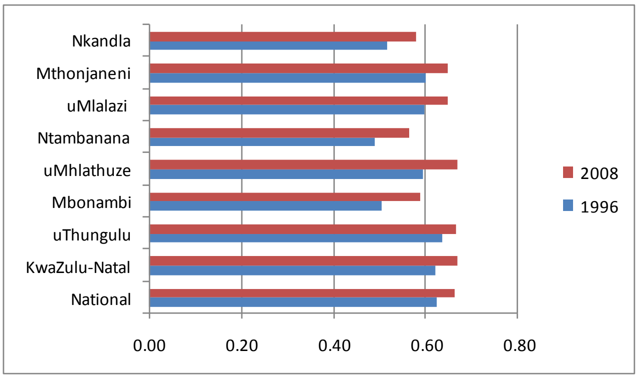
(Source: STATSSA, 2001)

Overall, the Mthonjaneni was placed 27th out of the 52 municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal.

GINI COEFFICIENT

Like the UDM, the income inequality in Mthonjaneni municipality has increased from 1996 to 2008 as indicated by the increase in the **Gini-coefficient** from 0.60 in 1996 to 0.65 in 2008. This corresponds to the provincial income distribution that also became less equal since 1996 when the Gini-coefficient was 0.62 compared to 0.66 in 2008.

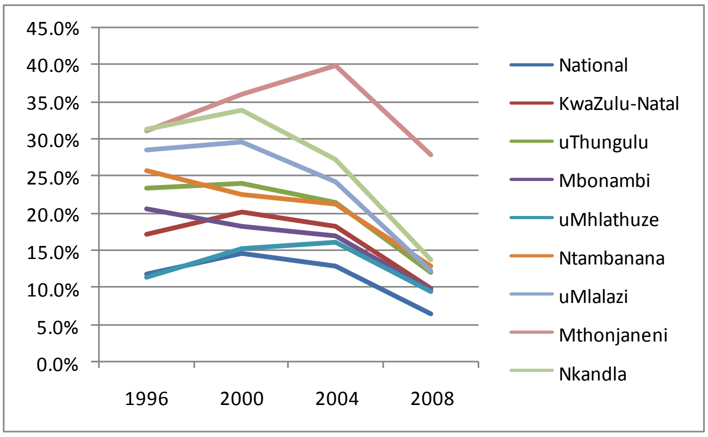
Figure 20: Gini-Coefficient for the UDM Family of Municipalities (UDM, 2009)



POPULATION LIVING UNDER THE POVERTY LINE

In 2008, 12.1% of uThungulu's population lived under the national poverty line (less than $2 per day) compared to 6.5% nationally and 9.8% provincially. The figure for the Mthonjaneni municipality was 28.0% during this period which was the highest of all municipalities in the UDM family of municipalities.

Figure 21: Population Living Under the Poverty Line for the UDM Family of Municipalities (UDM, 2009)



GRANTS

The following is a summary of the grants administered within the Mthonjaneni municipality in 2007. As with other municipalities, a large number of residents, almost 20%, are dependent on *child support* grants, followed by *old age* pensions. The majority of residents (approximately 69%), however, are not dependant on any form of grant.

Table 19: Grant Support within the Mthonjaneni Municipality

GRANT TYPE	% OF THE POPULATION RECEIVING GRANT
Not applicable	68.7
Old age pension	5.6
Disability	2.3

Child support	18.9
Care dependency	0.5
Foster care	0.1
Grant in aid	2.0
Social relief	0.4
Multiple social grants	0.2
Institutions	1.4

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

B 7.3. SECTORAL PERFORMANCE / ECONOMY

OVERALL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE

During the period 1996 to 1998, the Mthonjaneni economy grew at an average rate of 2.53% per annum which is below the UDM average for the same period of 3.2% and the provincial average of 3.28%.

DOMINANT SECTORS

The figures indicate that the agricultural (33.5%) sector dominates the economy of the municipality, followed by the community services (20.9%), the manufacturing (14%), and the finance sectors (10.9%).

MANUFACTURING

The Global Insight (2009) data indicates that the municipality's manufacturing sector contributed 14% to the total economy of the municipality which is well below the 39.9% UDM average.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural sector in the municipality has a dual nature with both commercial and traditional farmers contributing to this sector. Commercial agriculture is largely based on two mono-crops in the forms of sugarcane and forestry. Both of these sectors have also been at the forefront of assisting in the development of emerging farmers. In other traditional areas of the municipality, traditional forms of cropping are practiced. As is noted in the DM's IDP (2007/08 – 2011/12, the development of this sector is hindered by a low skills base, a lack and a lack of organised bodies for financial assistance, access to markets and markets channels.

The Global Insight (2009) data indicates that the agricultural sector contributed 33.5% to the total economy of the Mthonjaneni municipality which is well above the 7.7% UDM average.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Melmoth is an important emerging node within the DM and offers retail and a limited mix of services. The departure of Ulundi as a provincial capital has put a strain on the town's commercial sector as a lot of middle income civil servants that previously made Melmoth their home have departed thus reducing the spend in the town. There is also a substantial leakage of purchasing power from the municipality with many residents saving-up or undertaking big purchases in other centres like Richards Bay. Spaza shops and general stores cater for the day-to-day needs of residents in the rural areas.

The Global Insight (2009) data indicates that the trade sector contributed 8.5% to the total economy of the Mthonjaneni municipality which is above the 7.1% UDM average.

B8. INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

B 8.1. STAFF COMPONENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The Mthonjaneni municipality has a staff component of 84 employees who are permanently employed, and 47 employees who are on contract.

Given the limited resources, the municipality has a small directorate component having a pool of responsibilities, in particular the Directorate of Corporate Services which deals with issues of corporate affairs, community services, public safety, local economic development, and planning.

Table 20: Municipal Directories

DIRECTORATE	DIRECTOR RESPONSIBLE
OMM	Municipal Manager
Corporate	Director Corporate Services
Finance	Acting Chief Financial Officer
Technical Services	Assistant Technical Director

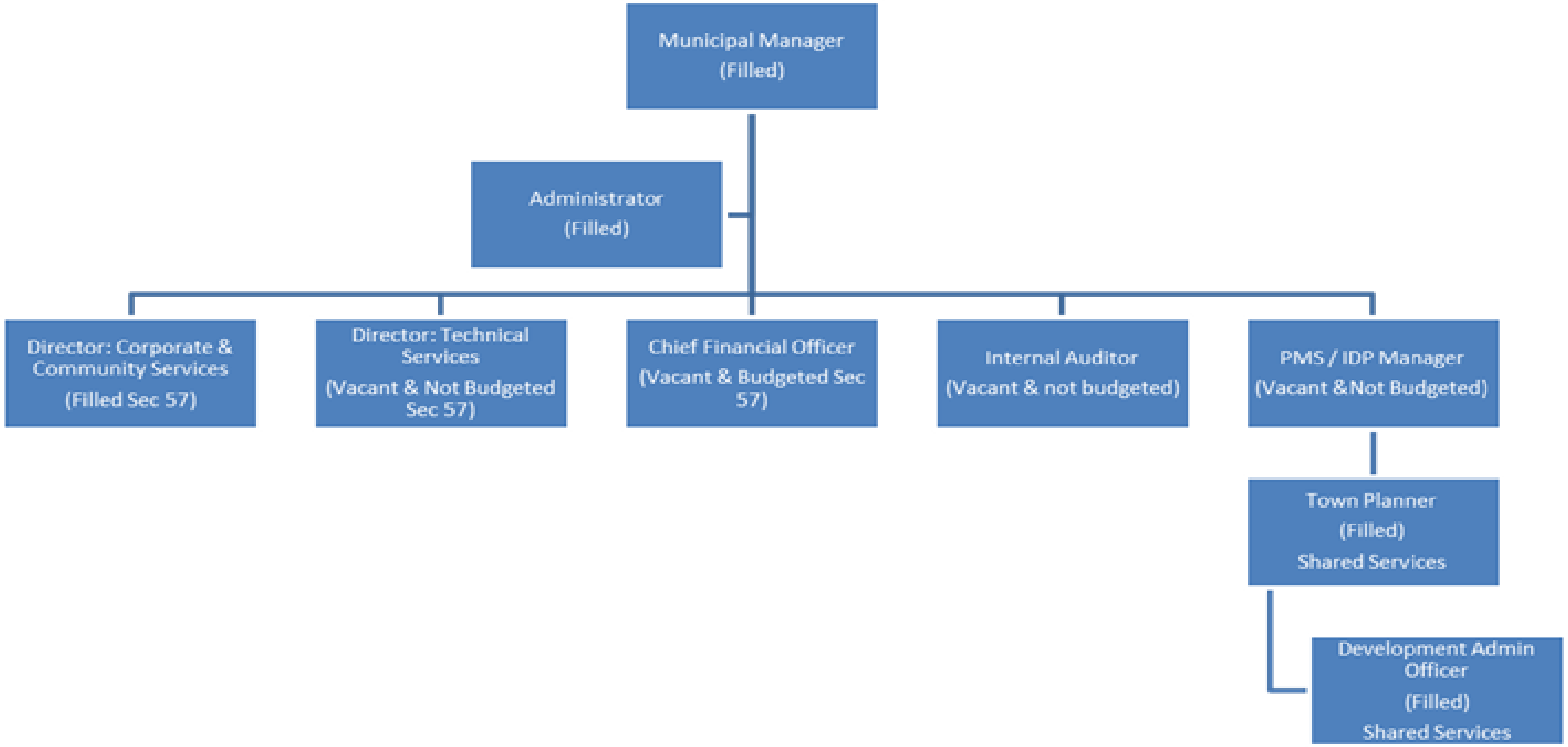
The table below highlight the responsibilities of each municipal department.

Table 21: Departmental Functions

Department	Functions
Office of the Municipal Manager	Municipal Management; Municipal Planning (IDP and PMS); and Municipal Finance Management.
Corporate Services	**Administration:** it is responsible for community services, municipal administration; property administration; security and cleaning; libraries; human resources; legal services; business licenses; information technology; communication, public safety, LED, Tourism and Planning **Protection:** it is responsible for fire-fighting services; noise pollution; pounds ; public places; street trading; traffic and parking; disaster management ; control of public nuisances; municipal public transport; public safety; motor licensing ;roadworthy testing; and municipal policing.
Finance	**Income:** is responsible for Revenue Management; Debt Management and internal control. **Expenditure**: is responsible for expenditure management; procurement; materials; insurance; internal control and properties.
Technical Services	**Community services**: is responsible for Building regulations; . **Electrical:** is responsible for electricity and gas reticulation and street lighting. **Civil Services**: is responsible for air pollution; municipal airports; municipal public works; stormwater management; cemeteries; funeral parlours and crematoria; cleansing; fence and fences; burial of animals; local sports facilities;; markets; municipal abattoirs; municipal parks and recreation; municipal roads; and refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste.

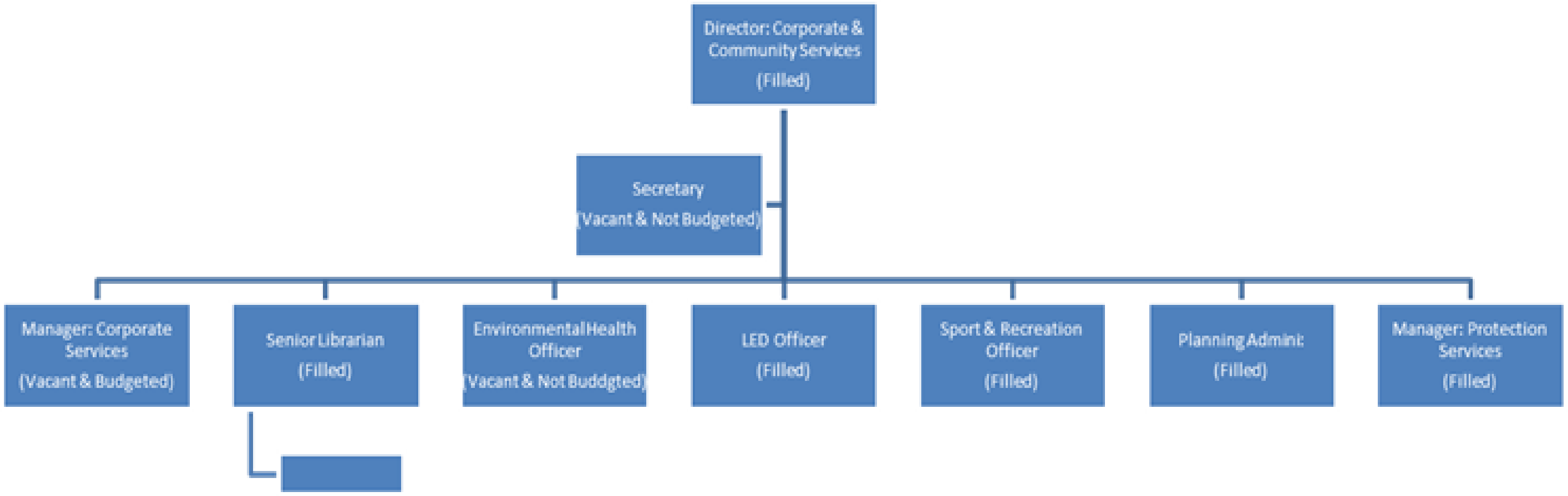
The Organogram below intends at showing the current vacancies within the Municipality, starting from the strategic office (Office of the Municipal Manager) to Corporate Services, Technical Services and Financial Services Departments. The following Organogram indicates the status of budgeted and non-budgeted posts within Mthonjaneni Municipality.

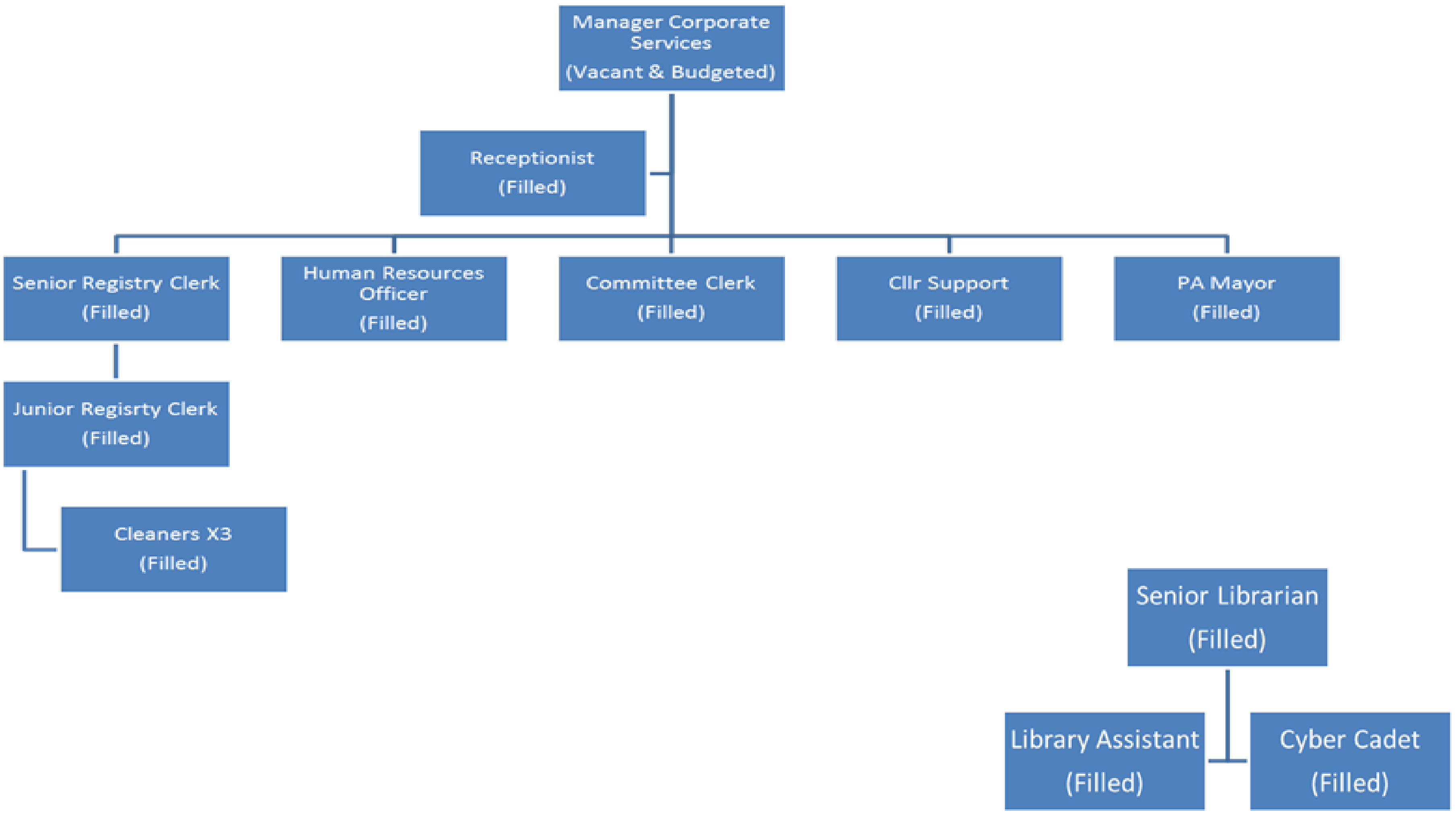
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER (OMM)



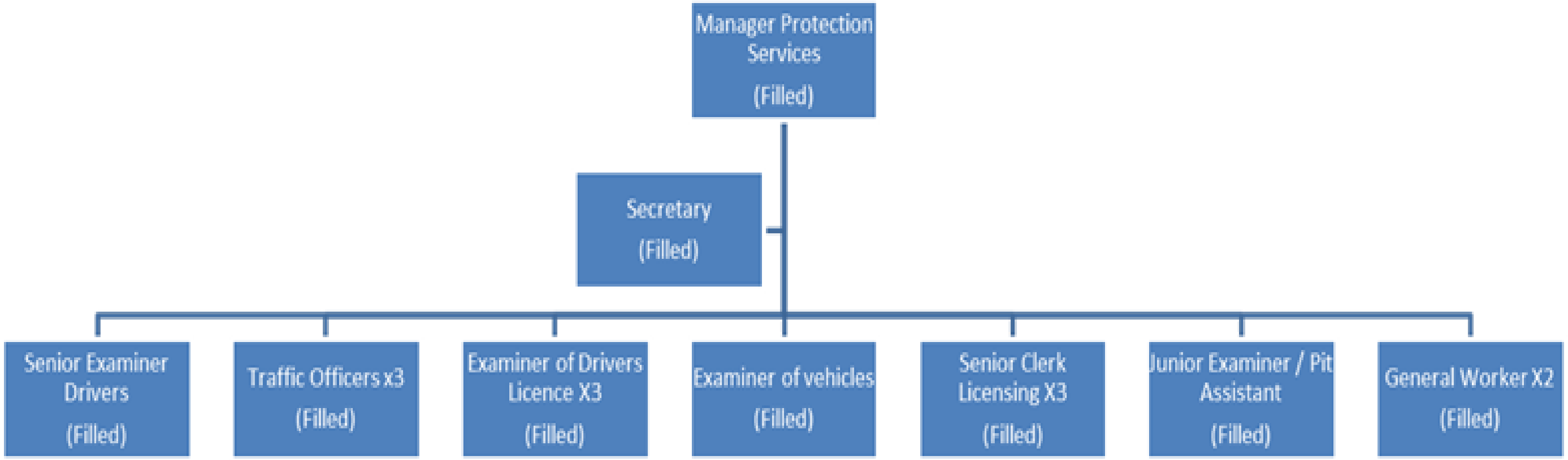
I

CORPORATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

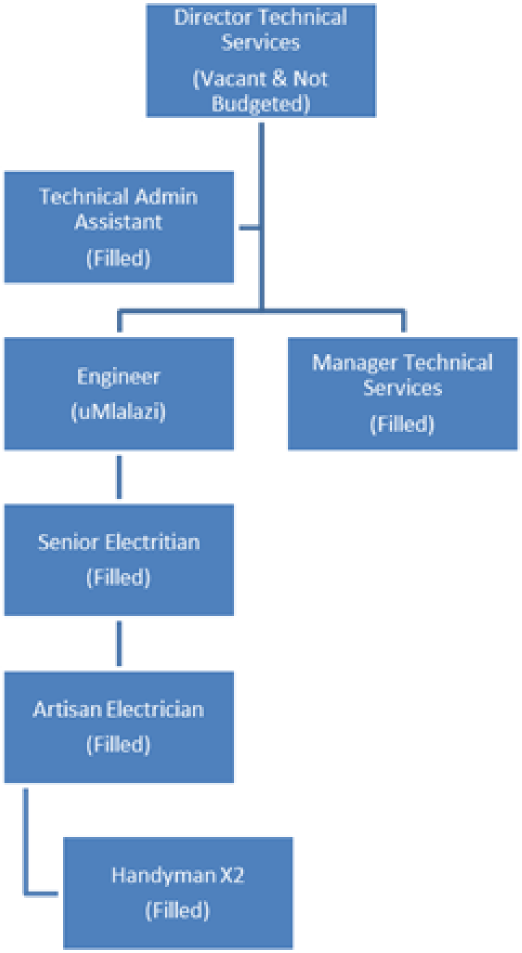


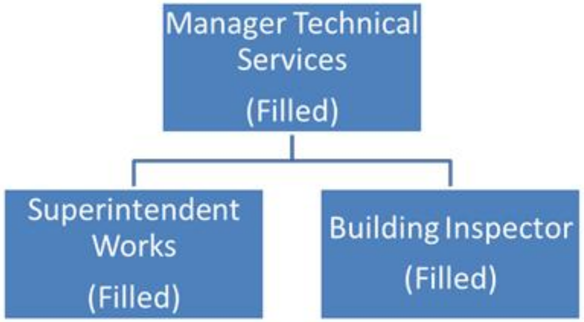


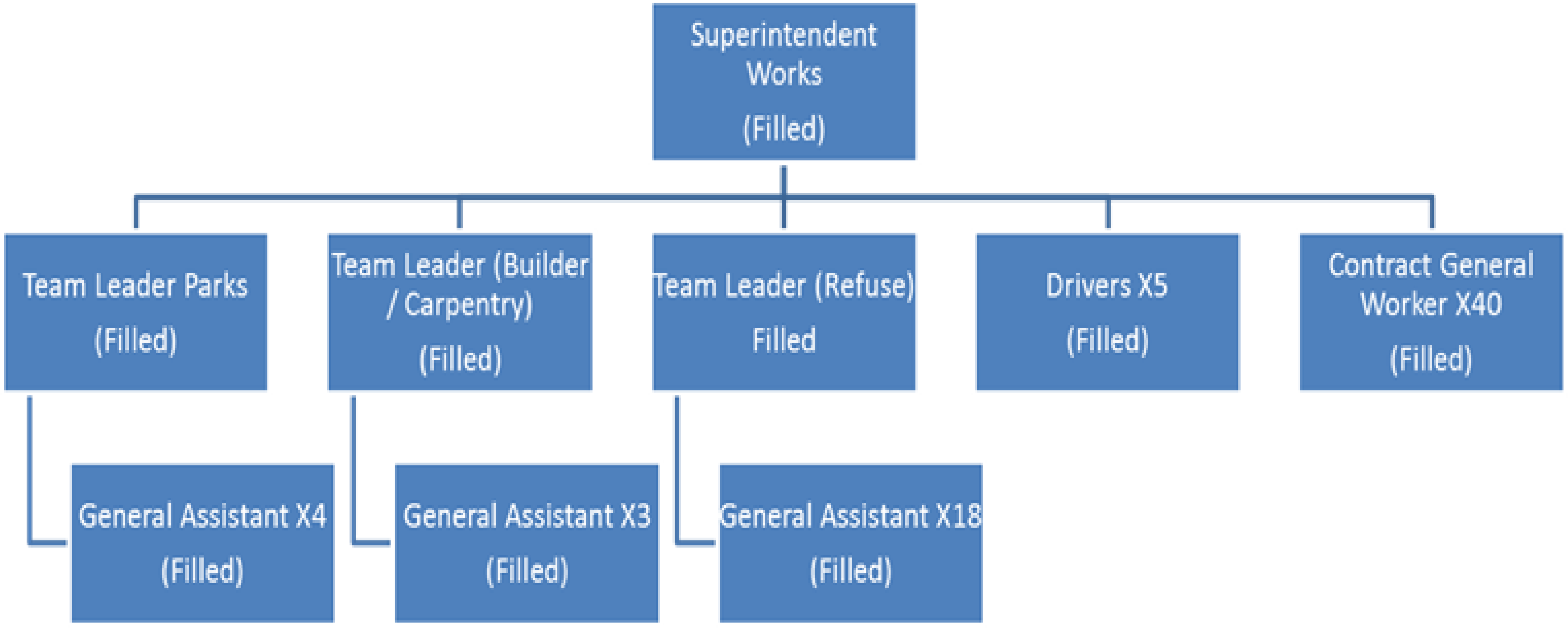
Manager Corporate Services
(Vacant & Budgeted)
Receptionist
(Filled)
Senior Registry Clerk
(Filled)
Human Resources Officer
(Filled)
Committee Clerk
(Filled)
Cllr Support
(Filled)
PA Mayor
(Filled)
Junior Regisrty Clerk
(Filled)
Cleaners X3
(Filled)
Senior Librarian
(Filled)
Library Assistant
(Filled)
Cyber Cadet
(Filled)


Manager Protection Services
(Filled)
Secretary
(Filled)
Senior Examiner Drivers
(Filled)
Traffic Officers x3
(Filled)
Examiner of Drivers Licence X3
(Filled)
Examiner of vehicles
(Filled)
Senior Clerk Licensing X3
(Filled)
Junior Examiner / Pit Assistant
(Filled)
General Worker X2
(Filled)

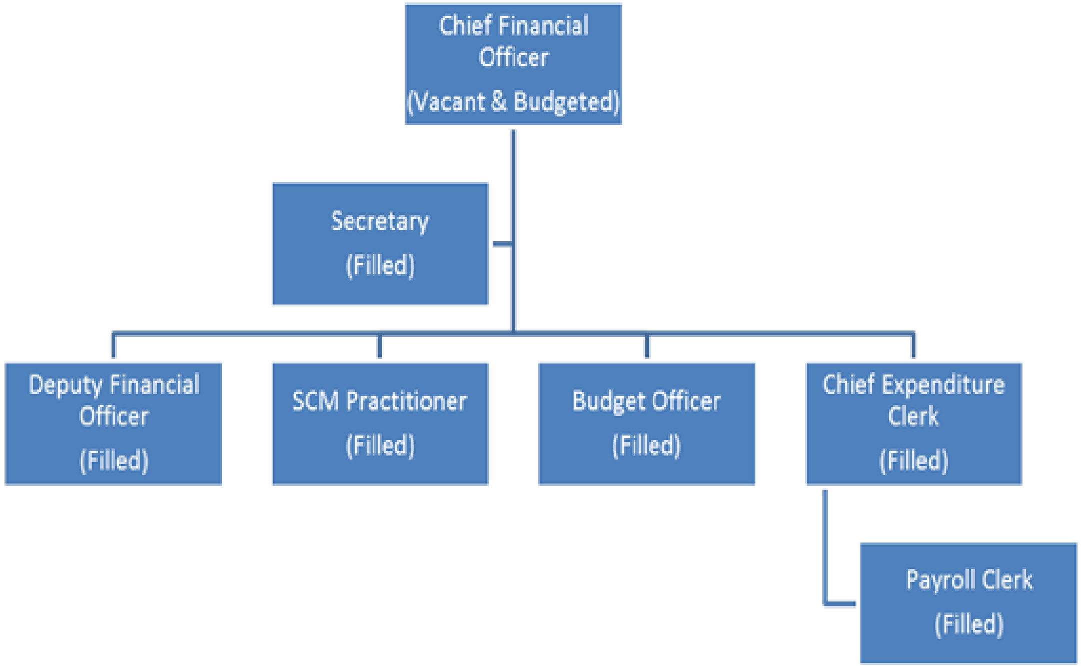
TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

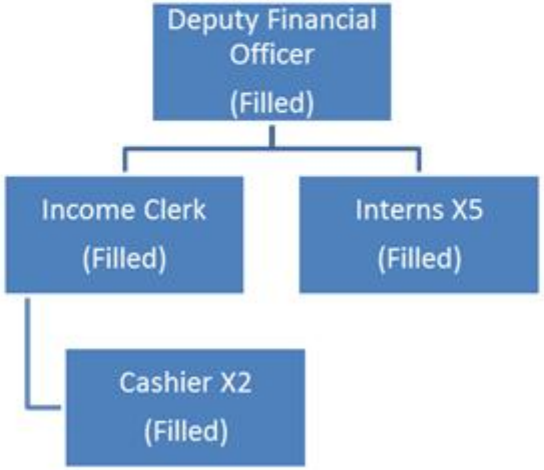


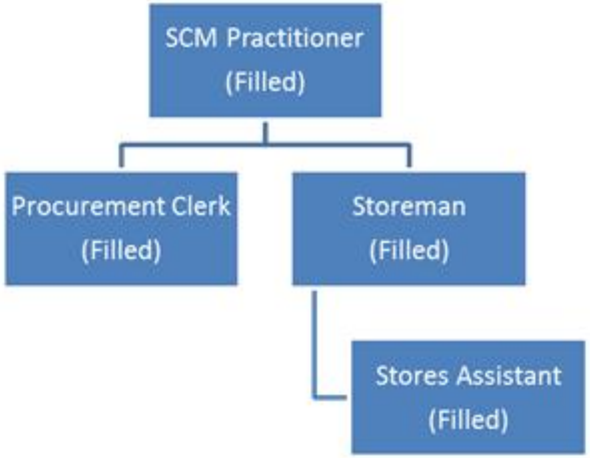



Superintendent Works
(Filled)
Team Leader Parks
(Filled)
Team Leader (Builder / Carpentry)
(Filled)
Team Leader (Refuse)
Filled
Drivers X5
(Filled)
Contract General Worker X40
(Filled)
General Assistant X4
(Filled)
General Assistant X3
(Filled)
General Assistant X18
(Filled)

FINANCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT







The table below intends at summarising the Mthonjaneni Organogram through interpreting the number of vacant post within the municipal departments. The strategic office / office of the MM has the highest vacancies within the institution, to address this challenge the municipality has resolved to fill the all vacant Section 57 posts in the next financial year (2012/13) these include Chief Financial Officer and Director Technical Services. The other vacant posts have been acknowledged as also being important and they will be filled in the next coming financial years.

Table 22: Municipal Staff Status Quo

Department	No. of Filled Posts	Vacant	Total No. Of Post Per Department
Office of the Municipal Manager	5	4	9
Corporate & Community Services	35	3	38
Technical Services	85	1	86
Financial Services	16	2	18

B 8.2. HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGY

INTRODUCTION

The HR Strategies are in place and currently are implemented i.e. The post of Chief Financial Officer and Technical Director will be advertised in March 2012, this is done in order to ensure effective implementation of the municipal Organogram and Human Resource Strategies. Other strategic post e.g. IDP Manager will be filled in during the 2012/13 financial year. All posts that are going to be filled are effected in line with the existing human resource strategies. Attached as **appendices K15 (page181)** is the detailed / consolidated Organogram.

B8.2.1. EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

In compliance with the Employment Equity Act (55 of 1998), the municipality has developed and implemented an Employment Equity Plan.

B 8.2.2. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The municipality has developed a comprehensive Workplace Skills Development Plan for the period under review in accordance with the relevant legislation.

B 8.2.3. MUNICIPAL HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGIES

The municipality has developed a number of policies that deal with Human Resource issues. The following are the policies that have been adopted by Mthonjaneni in order to address institutional related matters it includes and are currently being implemented:

(i) Recruitment, Selection, Promotion, Demotion, Transfer, and Appointment Policy. The objectives of the policy are recorded as follows:

The Municipality's policy must comply with the requirements of the Labour Relations Act, No. 66 of 1995, as amended, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No. 75 of 1997, and the Employment Equity Act, No. 55 of 1998.

All employments in Mthonjaneni are effected in terms of the above policy, this policy set out the principles which shall be followed, should there be a drive to fill any vacancy within the institution. The policy is indeed implemented as and when there is recruitment processes. In March 2012 the Strategic post of the Chief Financial Officer and Technical Director

(ii)Training and Development Policy: The objective of this policy is:

The objectives of this policy document is to create a pool of adequately trained and readily available personnel within the Municipality, thereby enhancing the organisation's ability to adopt and use technology to enhance the organisation's competitive position and improves employee morale.

This policy is currently being implemented i.e. there has been a number of trainings and workshops that took place. In August 2011 there was a strategic training workshop that was conducted between the Management and the new Councillors, this was done in order to share knowledge and increase understanding about the Local Government. The municipality continues to implement the policy the evidence to that is that the municipality develops the Personal Development Programme, keeping training records and etc. The policy has the number of types of development, which aims at expanding the capacitating.

(ii) Study Scheme Policy

- The objectives of this policy document is to create a pool of adequately trained and readily available personnel within the Municipality, thereby enhancing the organisation's ability to adopt and use technology to enhance the organisations competitive position and improves employee morale.
- To ensure a uniform procedure to all employees of the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality with regard to further studies.
- To afford employees the opportunity to further their studies.
- To encourage employees to acquire qualifications and skills.
- To develop and empower staff to expand their career prospects within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality and other public sector institutions.
- To ensure uniformity in granting financial assistance with regard to further studies.

Other Human Resources Strategies (Policies) that have been adopted with the intension of ensuring that institutional matters are addressed in a democratic way and cost effective manner include the following policies and the these policies are also being implemented accordingly i.e.:

(iii) Employment Equity Policy

(iv) Overtime and Stand-by Policy

B 8.3. TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES

The Municipality engages with local Traditional Leadership through the Mayor's office, as well as engagement at the Representatives Forum level.

B 8.4. THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

An Audit Committee has been established and is currently operational.

B 8.5. WARD COMMITTEES

The Municipal Ward Committees were re established in August 2011, just after the inaguration of the Councillors that took place just after the May elections, this was done in order to ensure that good governance and community participation. The Ward Committees will also go for training in order to ensure that participation is attained in Mthonjaneni, the Ward committees are operational.

B 8.6. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The responsibility for provision of infrastructure and basic services is distributed amongst various Service Authorities. The table below is an indication of how these are distributed:

Table 23: Responsibilities for Service Provision in the Mthonjaneni Municipality

INFRASTRUCTURE / SERVICE	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	
	IMPLEMENTATION	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE
Water & sanitation	uThungulu DM	uThungulu DM
Electricity	Eskom/ **Mthonjaneni LM**	Eskom/ **Mthonjaneni LM**
Roads :Provincial & district roads :Local numbered roads :Urban roads :Rural local roads	Dept. of Transport Dept. of Transport **Mthonjaneni LM** Dept. of Transport Mthonjaneni LM (MIG)	Dept. of Transport **Mthonjaneni LM** **Mthonjaneni LM** Dept. of Transport
Waste disposal:Refuse collection : Waste disposal	**Mthonjaneni LM** **Mthonjaneni LM**	**Mthonjaneni LM** **Mthonjaneni LM**
Cemeteries	**Mthonjaneni LM**	**Mthonjaneni LM**
Housing	Dept. of Housing	**Mthonjaneni LM**
Telecommunications	Telkom/ Cellular Service Providers	
Community facilities	**Mthonjaneni LM**	**Mthonjaneni LM**

B9. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

B 9.1. INTRODUCTION

In 2007, the Municipality commissioned the formulation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The SEA was pursued on the basis of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM), which is an integral part of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).

The SEA is a tool of the IEM which is used to integrate environmental issues into the formulation of plans and programmes. Therefore; an SEA is an indication of the effect that the environment will have on development (NEMA, 2007).

The benefits of an SEA are summarised below as follows;

- To identify opportunities and constraints placed by the environment of development,
- It works as a tool that assists in the development of plans and programmes,
- It provides guidelines that ensures the limits of development, and
- It focuses on maintaining a chosen level of environmental quality.

B 9.1.1. FINDINGS

The SEA investigated the state of the environment in the municipality by identifying key areas of focus. This included a gathering of findings on the following;

(i) Biophysical Conditions
-Topography,
-Climate,
-Geology,

-Soils
-Land Use,
-Agriculture,
-Hydrology,
-Water bodies and water quality,
-Ecological systems,
-Fauna,
-Flora,
-Visually sensitive areas,
-Air Quality,

(i) Service Provision
(ii) Education and Income
(iii) Industry and Employment
(iv) Land Ownership, Tribal Authorities and Land Reform,
(v) Cultural and Historic Features, and
(vi) Institutional Structure and Capacity.

B 9.1.2. OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

The environmental opportunities and constraints were also investigated in terms of the categories above.

B 9.2. C-PLAN AND MIN-SET AREAS

South Africa has ratified the International Convention on Biological Diversity, which commits the country, including KwaZulu-Natal, to develop and implement a strategy for the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity. In terms of the Constitution of South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal has responsibility for the function of nature conservation in the province, except for national parks, marine resources and national botanical gardens, and concurrent responsibility for the environment.

The Biodiversity Bill also requires Provincial Authorities together with the Department of Environment and Tourism, to compile and implement a 'Bioregional Plan' for the province that ensures that a minimum area of each bioregion with all its representative ecosystems is protected. The results of such a planning process have both strategic planning value as well as reactive value in the event of a change in land use being proposed. Thus, the opportunity arises to have a significant input into the environmental component of the Municipal Integrated Development Plans, and via this mechanism make a meaningful and positive contribution to environmentally sensitive development in the province.

Irreplaceability Analysis

The first product of the conservation planning analysis in C-Plan is irreplaceability map of the planning area, in this case the province of KwaZulu-Natal. This map is divided into 2 by 2 km grid cells called 'planning units'. Each cell has associated with it an 'Irreplaceability Value' which is one reflection of the cells importance with respect to the conservation of biodiversity. Irreplaceability reflects the planning units ability to meet set 'targets' for selected biodiversity 'features'. The irreplaceability value is scaled between 0 and 1.

Irreplaceability value – 0. Where a planning unit has an irreplaceability value of 0, all biodiversity features recorded here are conserved to the target amount, and there is unlikely to be a biodiversity concern with the development of the site.

Irreplaceability value – 1. These planning units are referred to as totally irreplaceable and the conservation of the features within them are critical to meet conservation targets. (EIA very definitely required and depending on the nature of the proposal unlikely to be granted).

Irreplaceability value > 0 but < 1. Some of these planning units are required to meet biodiversity conservation targets. If the value is high (e.g. 0.9) then most units are required (few options available for alternative choices). If the value is low, then many options are available for meeting the biodiversity targets. (EIA required and depending on the nature of the proposed development, permission could be granted).

C-Plan and Minset

Minset is a function or tool within C-Plan (Conservation Planning Software) that is used to identify a 'minimum set' of sites (planning units) that would fulfil the aim firstly of achieving the conservation targets within a number of constraints that can be set by the user e.g. avoid highly productive agricultural land, or land adjacent to major highways. It presents the most efficient solution to achieving conservation targets and other land use constraints. The Minset output map shows areas that are already protected, 'Mandatory Reserves' and 'Negotiable Reserves'. Mandatory reserves are those areas that appear as totally irreplaceable on the irreplaceability map, since there are no other alternatives for achieving the conservation targets. Areas identified as negotiable reserves are the areas that the Minset function returns as the most efficient for achieving targets and constraints. However there are alternatives to achieving the targets and constraints but with less efficiency, and hence the designation of this area is still negotiable.

In using the results of the Minset analysis for impact assessment and incorporating recommended areas into regional and local plans, planners need to proceed with caution. While mandatory reserves (totally irreplaceable areas) must be incorporated to meet conservation targets, negotiable reserves need not. However with respect to the latter, if an area is rejected for incorporation into the conservation network, landscape planning cannot end there. For the planning cycle to be completed in this respect, the planner must identify and recommend the incorporation of alternative sites that will allow the targets for the affected biodiversity assets to be satisfied. This will involve the rerunning of the Minset analysis with the initially excluded site removed from the analysis, and is what makes C-Plan a truly interactive and iterative planning tool.

Areas suited for Conservation

At the core of the systematic conservation-planning framework are clearly stated conservation targets or goals for biodiversity features. These features include all the major terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and processes. In addition they cover a selected number of species which are either endemic to KwaZulu-Natal (i.e. their worldwide distribution occurs exclusively within the borders of the province) or are nationally or internationally endangered and KwaZulu-Natal can make a significant contribution to their conservation. At the heart of each biodiversity features target is the desire to conserve a representative and viable sample of the feature. Biodiversity targets change as our understanding of the dynamics of the features changes. The KZN Wildlife Minset identifies other sensitive areas requiring formal conservation.

Minset is a function or tool within C-Plan (Conservation Planning Software) that is used to identify a 'minimum set' of sites (planning units) that would fulfil the aim firstly of achieving the conservation targets within a number of constraints that can be set by the user e.g. avoid highly productive agricultural land, or land adjacent to major highways. It presents the most efficient solution to achieving conservation targets and other land use constraints. The Minset output map shows areas that are already protected, 'Mandatory Reserves' and 'Negotiable Reserves'. Mandatory reserves are those areas that appear as totally irreplaceable on the irreplaceability map, since there are no other alternatives for achieving the conservation targets. Areas identified as negotiable reserves are the areas that the Minset function returns as the most efficient for achieving targets and constraints. However there are alternatives to

achieving the targets and constraints but with less efficiency, and hence the designation of this area is still negotiable.

In using the results of the Minset analysis for impact assessment and incorporating recommended areas into regional and local plans, planners need to proceed with caution. While mandatory reserves (totally irreplaceable areas) must be incorporated to meet conservation targets, negotiable reserves need not. However with respect to the latter, if an area is rejected for incorporation into the conservation network, landscape planning cannot end there. For the planning cycle to be completed in this respect, the planner must identify and recommend the incorporation of alternative sites that will allow the targets for the affected biodiversity assets to be satisfied. This will involve the rerunning of the Minset analysis with the initially excluded site removed from the analysis, and is what makes C-Plan a truly interactive and iterative planning tool.

By overlaying the two maps one is able to identify the untransformed land that falls within the categories of Mandatory and Negotiable reserves and in such a way identify the environmental priority areas. These were determined as follows:

Priority 1: Zones that are spatially defined as those areas that are designated as non-negotiable reserves, in the EKZNW Min Set data set, and have a natural land cover. It therefore designates areas that are indigenous forests and grasslands or veld and have a high biodiversity value. These areas have the highest priority for environmental management and as such development within this designation should be low-key, highly environmentally sensitive and harmonious with the surrounding conditions.

Priority 2: Zones that are spatially designated as areas that have natural land cover and not designated as negotiable reserves. They are therefore areas of moderate biodiversity importance and still maintain natural ecosystem. Development in this zone should still be environmentally sensitive as it could be identified as mandatory reserve in future based on land transformation in the future.

Priority 3: Zones that are spatially designated as areas that have natural land cover but have no reserve status as per the EKZNW MinSet data set. They are therefore areas of low biodiversity importance but still maintain natural ecosystems. They therefore have a high functional importance as they provide ecosystems goods and services such as habitat, clean water, carbon sequestering or nutrient recycling. This zone focuses on ecosystem goods and services and as such activities impacting on the functioning of the ecosystems should be limited such as large scale clearance, water extraction, emissions of waste into the air or streams and rivers.

Figure 22: C-Plan Spatial Data

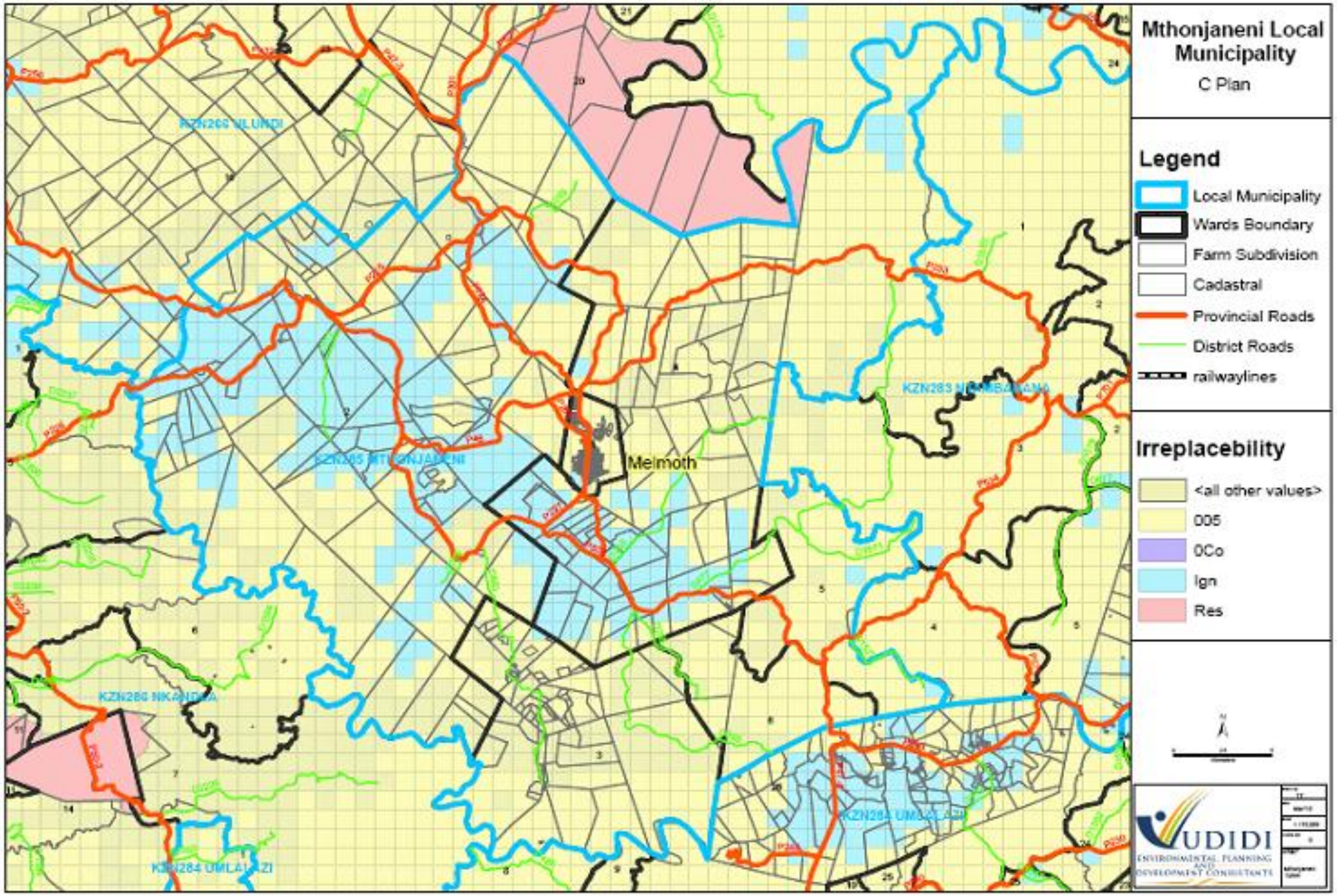
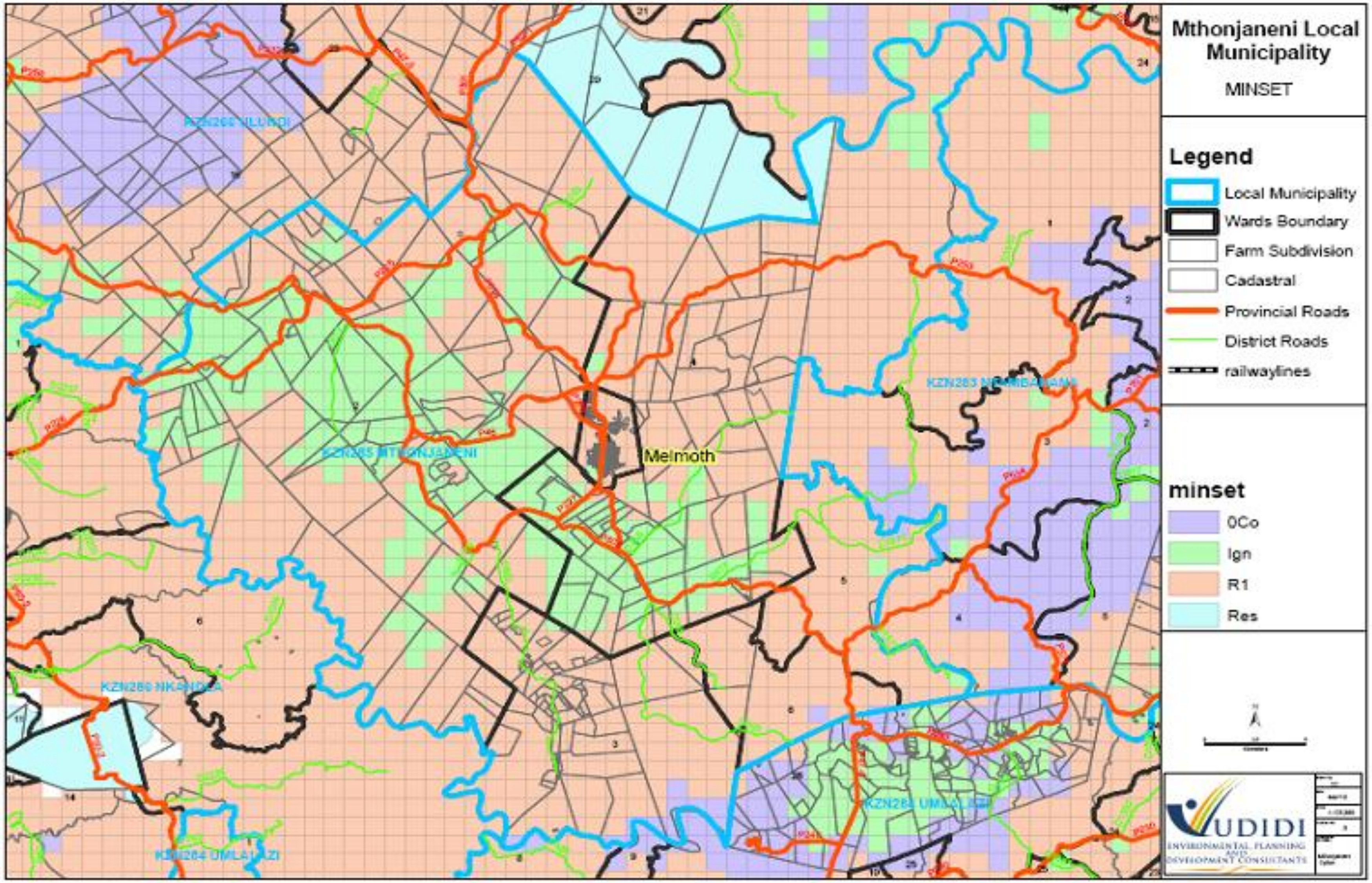


Figure 23: Minset Spatial Data

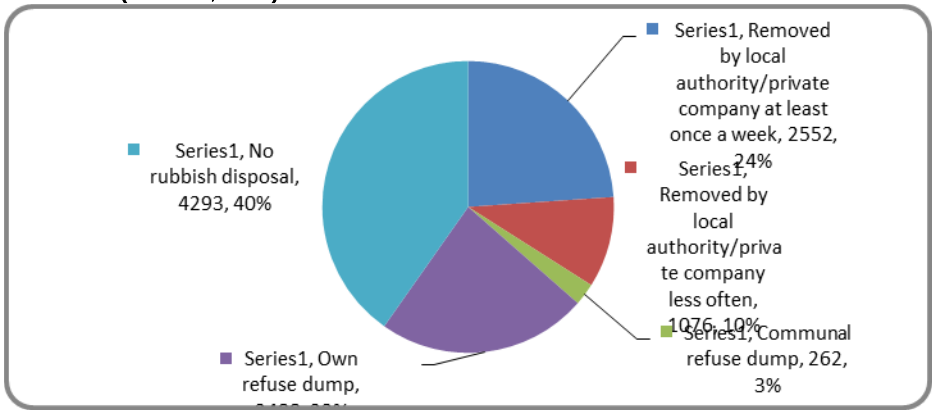

Mthonjaneni Local Municipality
MINSET
Legend
Local Municipality
Wards Boundary
Farm Subdivision
Cadastral
Provincial Roads
District Roads
railwaylines
minset
0Co
Ign
R1
Res
Melmoth
KZN285 MTHONJANENI
KZN286 NKANDLA
KZN284 UMLALAZI
VUDIDI
ENVIRONMENTAL, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS

B 9.3. REFUSE REMOVAL

STATUS QUO

Waste removal and disposal is currently being provided by the Mthonjaneni Municipality and is currently restricted to Melmoth, Thubalethu, and KwaMagwaza. The waste removed is disposed at the Melmoth landfill site.

Figure 24: Refuse Removal (STATSSA, 2007)



The Community Survey (2007) indicates that 24% of households have refuse removed by the local authority or a private company at least once a week, while less than 10% have refuse removed less frequently. 23% of households make use of their own refuse dump and a further 40% have no refuse disposal.

B 9.4. THE INTEGRATED WASTE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The uThungulu District has reviewed the Waste Management Plan in 2009/10, the regional solid waste site has been established. The Mthonjaneni municipality is currently setting up a waste transfer station in Melmoth in order to transport waste to the regional site. The construction for the waste transfer station has started and is almost complete.

B10. COMMUNITY MEETINGS

The tables below indicate the meetings that were held with various communities during the 2012/13 to 2016/17 IDP processes. The meetings were held as follows:

Table 24: Community Meetings

Ward No.	Date	Venue	Community Needs
1	21 November 2011	Thubalethu Hall	1. RDP houses 2. Crèche 3. Pay Point 4. Poultry House 5. Electricity vending station 6. Street Naming 7. Worship Site for Nazareth Church 8. Tap on the cemeteries. 9. Swimming pool

	1 December 2011	Melmoth Hall	1. Dust bins for Schools. 2. The sewage system 3. The renewal of Town Hall 4. Offices to rent for small entrepreneurs 5. Development of Firms and Factories
2	22 November 2011	Imfule Primary	1. Water 2. Electricity 3. Home base care center for the sick and e orphans 4. P- Center for the Youth. 5. Maintenance of repair of the sports field 6. Crèche 7. The grazing camp. 8. Drop – in Centre.
	08 February 2012	kwaMagwaza	1. Sidewalks 2. Cross bridge for the kids (Bhoco area) 3. Crèche 4. Community Hall 5. Road to Inkandla 6. Access Routes 7. Poultry Projects 8. Upgrading of existing Sports Field 9. Toilets 10. Water 11. Home based care center 12. Training center 13. Housing

Table 25: Community Meetings

Ward No.	Date	Venue	Community Needs
3	23 November 2011	Mfanefile Paypoint	1.Access road to Mhlathuze 2.Community Gardens 3.Extension of road joining Eshowe 4.Pedestrian bridge to Mgabhi 5. Goat farming 6.Grazing Camp 7.Primary School 8.Water supply or Wind Meal 9.Creche at KwaNkosana 10.Borehole at Ntondweni 11.Clinic at Sabiza 12.Pig project 13.Capentry 14.Poultry project
			1.Brick project

		Ekuthuleni Paypoint	2.Housing project 3.Electricity	
4	17 February 2012	Yanguye Tribal Court	**Nongalaza Area** 1.Access Road 2.Grazing Camp 3.Poultry House	**Candolo Area** 1.Grazing Camp 2.Access Road 3.Fencing of Community Garden
			Mahhehhe Area 1.Creche	**Ntabayenkosi Area** 1.Poultry House
			Phezukwehlanzi Area 1.Telephone Container 2.Sports field 3.Crèche 4.Community Hall 5.Electrification on new households 6.Access Road 7.Bus Halter	**Mgojana Area** 1.Electricity 2.Poultry House 3.Clinic 4.Community Garden 5.Access Road 6.Primary School 7.Water
			Ncayini Area 1.Deep Tank 2.Fencing of fields 3.Bridge	**Mhoyiza Area** 1.Crèche 2.Sports ground 3.Sewing Project 4.Community Garden 5.Poultry Project
			Ilumbi Area 1.Fencing of fields 2.Dam 3.Electricity extension	**Zululiyaduma Area** 1.Electricity extension 2.Water and Sanitation 3.Grazing Camp 4.Dam 5.Fence for community gardens 6.Telephones 7.Access Roads

				8.Sewing Projects
			Nqekwane Area 1.Fencing of a deep tank 2.Access Road 3.Crèche 4.Sports field 5.Primary School	

Table 26: Community Meetings

Ward No.	Date	Venue	Community Needs
5	29 November 2011	Makhasaneni Paypoint	1.Fence for grazing camp 2.electricity is required in some areas 3.Clinic or more additional days for er the operations of the mobile clinic 4.Community Hall
		Ohawule Paypoint	1.Fence for grazing camp 2.electricity is required in some areas 3.Clinic or more additional days for er the operations of the mobile clinic 4.Community Hall
6	5 December 2011	Mabhungu Paypoint	1.High school 2.Community Garden 3.Grazing camp 4.Electricity Upgrade 5.Clinic 6.Toilet 7.Poultry Project 8.Sport field
		Matshansundu Paypoint	1.Poultry House 2.Community Garden 3.Sport field 4.Houses 5.Road to Nkwalini 6.Deep Tanks

B11. PROJECT “WISH-LIST”

The project wish list has been prepared in order to assist in the future IDP reviews for Mthonjaneni, this list will be taken and reviewed on annual basis with the intension of accommodating new needs from the communities who reside in various areas within the municipal area of jurisdiction.

The community's wish list is included to ensure that the needs from the communities are also reflected in the municipal strategic document and this is done to ensure that the legislative requirement is implemented through effective participation.

Table 27: Project Wish List

No.	Ward	Area Name	Project
1	1	Melmoth	Youth Centre
2	1	Thubalethu	Play Park
3	1	Thubalethu	Vegetable Market
4	1	Melmoth	Extension to Municipal Offices
5	2	Bomvini	Access Roads
6	2	Bomvini	Clinic
7	2	Bomvini	Water Supply
8	2	Bomvini	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
9	2	Imfule	Electrification of remaining areas
10	2	Imfule	Water Supply
11	2	Thengele	Rural Housing
12	2	Thunzini	Rural Housing
13	2	Thunzini	Dipping Tank
14	2	Bomvini	Furniture for Crèche
15	2	Bomvini	Rural Housing
16	2	Imfule	Rural Housing
17	2	Thunzini	Cellphone tower
18	2	Thunzini	Upgrading of Ngoqongo Road D77
19	2	Thunzini	Water Supply
20	3	Mfanefile	Phase 2 Electrification
21	3	Ward 3	Ntondweni Primary School Upgrade
22	3	Ncanyini	Water Supply
23	3	Mfanefile	Low Cost Housing
24	3	Mfanefile	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
25	3	Ntembeni	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
26	3	Umgabhi	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
27	3	Umgabhi	High School
28	3	Umgabhi	Housing
29	3	Umgabi	Electricity
30	3	Umgabhi	Water
31	3	Ekuthuleni	Electricity
32	3	Ekuthuleni	Invasive Plants Eradication (Sandanezwe)
33	3	Ekuthuleni	Nogajula Clinic
34	3	Ekuthuleni	Water
35	3	Ekuthuleni	Secondary Schools
36	3	Ekuthuleni	Poultry House Fencing
37	3	Dloziyane	Rural Housing Project
38	3	Msuthu	Rural Housing Project
39	3	Zigagayi	Rural Housing Project
40	3	Mehlamasha	Rural Housing Project
41	3	Ekuthuleni	Rural Housing Project
42	3	Isibaya Esikhulu	Rural Housing Project
43	4	Nqekwane	Clinic
44	4	Nqekwane	Water for Schools

No.	Ward	Area Name	Project
45	4	Phezukwehlanze	Electrification extension
46	4	Phezukwehlanze	Goat Farming
47	4	Phezukwehlanze	Poultry Project
48	4	Phezukwehlanze	Fencing for Orphanage Garden Project
49	4	Phezukwehlanze	Garden Project Support (Seedlings. Fertilizer, and tools)
50	4	Zululiyaduma	Grazing Camp
51	4	Zululiyaduma	Dam
52	4	Mgojane	Roads
53	4	Mgojane	Electricity
54	4	Mgojane	Crèche
55	4	Nongalaza	Garden Project
56	4	Candolo	Water
57	4	Mehhehe	Garden Project
58	4	Mhoyiza	Water
59	4	Nqekwane	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
60	4	Candolo	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
61	4	Hlomu	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
62	5	Hlabathini	Upgrading and renovations to Crèche incl. Fencing
63	5	Hawule	Primary School
64	5	Hawule	Electricity
65	5	Hawule	Housing
66	5	Makhasaneni	Sportsfield
67	5	Makhasaneni	Poultry House
68	5	Makhsaaneni	Paypoint
69	5	Makhasaneni	Crèche
70	5	Makhasaneni	Dipping Tank
71	5	Mayeni	Dipping Tank
72	5	Mayeni	Regravelling of access road
73	5	Mkhindini	Regravelling of access road
74	5	Mkhindini	Crèche
75	5	Mkhindini	Bridge to KwaGconco
76	5	Mkhindini	Poultry House
77	5	KwaGconco	Fencing of community garden
78	5	KwaGconco	Crèche
79	5	Ndabazensangu	Sportsfield
80	5	Nkwenkwe	Crèche
81	5	Nkwenkwe	Paypoint
82	5	Nkwenkwe	Sportsfield
83	6	Mabhungu	High School
84	6	Mabhungu	Upgrading of Main Road D255 to link Mabhungu and Nkwalini
85	6	Mabhungu	Construction of bridge between Mabhungu and Siyavuna.
86	6	Mabhungu/Edubeni	Housing
87	6	Mabhungu	Clinic
88	6	Mabhungu	Supermarket

No.	Ward	Area Name	Project
89	6	Madina/Edubeni	Madina / Edubeni Water Supply
90	6	Mabhungu	Community Gardens
91	6	Mabungu	Water Supply
92	6	Matshansundu	Upgrading of Main Road to Matshansundu
93	6	Mabhungu/Edubeni	Maize and sugar beans project
94	6	Ndundulu	Maize and sugar beans project
95	6	Bedlane	Maize and sugar beans project
96	6	Bedlane	Rural Housing
97	6	Bedlane	Electrification
98	6	Bedlane	Community Garden
99	6	Mabhungu	Livestock farming project (Bilwayo Livestock)
100	6	Mabhungu	Provide seedlings to community gardens (mango, avocado, and peach)
101	6	Mabhungu	Provide seedlings to community gardens (potatoes)
102	6	Ward 6	Electrification of Skills Development Centre

B12. AUDITOR-GENERAL REPORT AND MUNICIPAL ACTION PLAN

Below is an extract of the Auditor-General's Report for 10/11 Financial Year and the municipal response thereto.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT HIGHILGHTS

Unauthorised expenditure

9. As disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements, the municipality incurred unauthorised expenditure of R1,144 million as a result of exceeding the budget on expenditure items of bulk purchases, contributions to provision, provision for bad debt, depreciation and employee-related costs. Council authority was subsequently obtained on the 06th of September 2011.

Material losses

10. As disclosed in note 26.7 to the financial statements, the municipality incurred significant distribution loss of 1,964,085 kilowatts with a purchase value of R513,148 (sales value R1,411 million).

Additional matter

11. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter:

Unaudited supplementary schedules

12. The supplementary information set out on pages.. to .. does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion thereon.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

13. In accordance with the PAA and in terms of *General Notice No. 1111 of 2010*, issued in *Government Gazette No. 33872 of 15 December 2010,* I include below my findings on the annual performance report as set out on pages … to … and material non-compliance with

laws and regulations applicable to the municipality.

Predetermined objectives
The following criteria are relevant to the findings below:

Usefulness of information
- Measurability: Indicators are well defined and verifiable, and targets are specific, measurable and time bound
- Relevance: A clear and logical link exists between the objectives, outcomes, outputs, indicators and performance targets
- Consistency: Objectives, indicators and targets are consistent between planning and reporting documents

The following audit findings relate to the above criteria:

14. The actual achievements with regard to 85% of all planned indicators specified in the integrated development plan for the year under review were not included in the report on predetermined objectives submitted for audit purposes (Completeness)
15. For the selected objectives, 38% of the planned and reported targets were not:
    - measurable in identifying the required performance
    - time bound in specifying the time period or deadline for delivery.

Compliance with laws and regulations

Annual financial statements

16. The accounting officer submitted financial statements for auditing that were not prepared in all material aspects in accordance with the requirements of fair presentation and SA Standards of GRAP, as required by section 122(1)(a) of the MFMA. The material misstatements identified with regard to investment property and property, plant and equipment were subsequently corrected.

Procurement and contract management

17. Construction contracts to a total value of R9,857 million were not registered in the register of contracts with Construction Industry Development Board in compliance with section 18(1A)(1) of the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Regulations.
18.

Internal Control

19. In accordance with the PAA and in terms of *General Notice No. 1111 of 2010*, issued in *Government Gazette No. 33872 of 15 December 2010,* I considered internal control relevant to my audit, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control. The matters reported below are limited to the significant deficiencies that resulted in the findings on the annual performance report and the findings on compliance with laws and regulations included in this report.

Leadership

20. Inadequate oversight over the preparation and review process of the 2010-11 Integrated development plan (IDP) review and the annual performance report to ensure that all targets per the IDP review are reported. Furthermore, inadequate oversight in ensuring compliance with section 18(1A)(1) of the CIDB regulations and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with section 122(1)(a) of the MFMA.

Financial and performance management

Inadequate controls over the reporting of the annual performance report to ensure alignment to the IDP

Table 28: Mthonjaneni Municipality 2010/2011 Draft Audit Action Plan

Query Number	Action Required	RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL	Due Date
9. Unauthorised Expenditure	Ensure proper management of financial expenditure	**Chief Financial officer**	**Ongoing**
10. Material Losses	Ensure that the material losses are minimal as possible	**Technical Director**	
12. Unaudited Supplementary Schedules	The supplementary information will be included in the financial statements for auditing purposes.	**Chief Financial Officer**	**31 August 2012**
14. The actual achievements with regards to all planned indicators specified in the IDP were not included in the report on predetermined objectives submitted for audit purposes	The Actual achievements with regards to planned indicators will be included on quarterly report submitted for Council consideration	**Municipal Manager**	**Quarterly bases**
15. The reported target were not measurable and time bound	The target will be revisited in order to ensure that they are measurable and time bound	**Municipal Manager**	**1 July 2012**
16. The submitted Financial Statements for auditing were not prepared in accordance with the requirements of fair	The Financial Statements will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of	**Chief Financial Officer**	**31 August 2012**

presentation and SA GRAP	GRAP		
17. Construction contracts to a total value of R9, 857 million were not registered in the register of contracts with CIDB regulations	The Supply Chain will verify all construction contracts status with registration to CIDB register	**Who is in charge of Supply Chain**	
19. Leadership	The accounting officer to exercise oversight responsibility over reporting and compliance with laws and regulations	**Municipal Manager**	**Ongoing**
20. Inadequate controls over the reporting of the annual performance report to ensure alignment to the IDP	The Municipality will ensure that adequate controls are established in order to align annual performance report with the IDP	**Who is dealing with annual performance report within the institution**	

SECTION C: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

C1. INTRODUCTION

The strategic framework will address the objectives and strategies of the municipality that it needs to achieve in a specific time frame to address key issues identified. The objectives and strategies of the municipality must be in line with the International, National and Provincial guidelines.

C2. THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals contained within the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) .that all 193 United Nations member states (including South Africa) have agreed to achieve between the year 2000 and 2015.

As these goals are aimed at service delivery and improving the social conditions of communities, all local municipalities, including the Mthonjaneni municipality have a critical collective role to fulfil towards achieving these goals within South Africa. The Millennium Development Goals, and associated targets are summarised by the table below:

Table 29: Millennium Development Goals

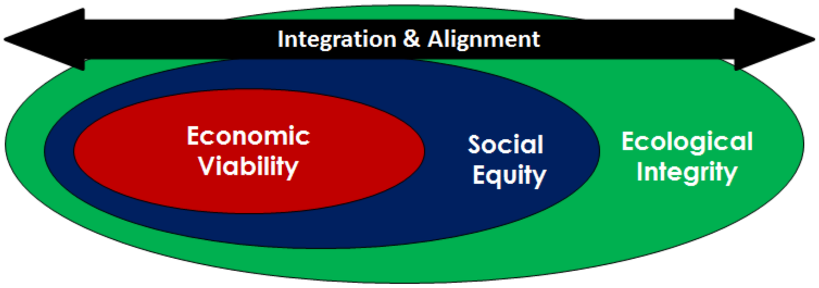
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	TARGETS FOR 2015
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1A: Halve the proportion of people living on less than $1 a day. Target 1B: Achieve Decent Employment for Women, Men, and Young People Target 1C: Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Target 2A: By 2015, all children can complete a full course of primary schooling, girls and boys
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Target 3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality rates	Target 4A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratioTarget 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	Target 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	• Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources

	• Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss • • Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. • Target 7D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	• Target 8A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. • Target 8B: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDC). • Target 8C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. • Target 8D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

C3. NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

The schematic representation below provides outline of the integrated approach followed in the formulation of the Mthonjaneni IDP, which demonstrates the alignment between the National Key Performance Areas (NKPA's) and the Provincial Key Priorities supported by the State of Province Address 2011. These key areas of intervention are in turn aligned with the 12 National Outcomes that serve as the Development Thrusts (regarded as the non-negotiables). Each of these priorities are benchmarked against the backbone of the Provincial Sustainability Approach followed in the formulation of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) 2011. The supporting pillars are:-

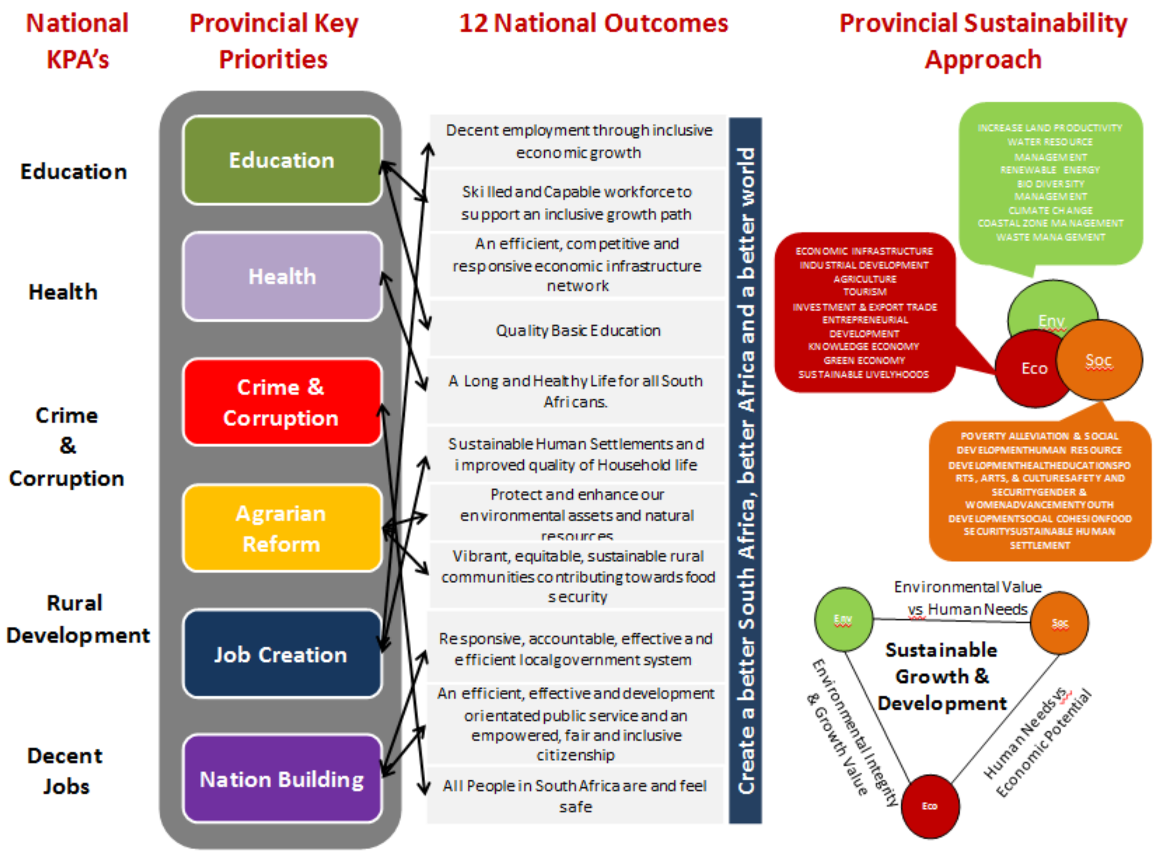
- **Economic Efficiency** through capital gain to attain Prosperity;
- **Social Equity** to ensure the development of Human Capital; and
- **Ecological Integrity** to ensure Environmental Capital.



These sustainable pillars are further support by:-

- **Good Governance**, building capacity within province to guide and direct growth and development through policy and strategic coordination, to ensure effective, accountable, competent, caring, facilitating government and will eradicate corruption;

- **Strategic Infrastructure Development,** focusing on catalytic projects to stimulate and growth and development at national and provincial scale such as public and freight transport, ICT, water and electricity;
- **Spatial Development and Management**, focusing of poly centric development, population density management, rural development, appropriate land use management through spatial referencing and guidance.



C3.1. NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (NSDP)

The Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services introduced a National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), which was then endorsed by the Cabinet in March 2003. The NSDP works in conjunction with different Departmental and Provincial spatial and development strategies.

The vision of the NSDP is that South Africa will become a nation in which investment in infrastructure and development programmes support government's growth and development objectives by:

- Focussing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this is sustainable and most effective;
- Ensuring greater competitiveness through the support of restructuring where feasible;
- Fostering development on the basis of local potential; and

- Ensuring that development institutions are able to provide basic needs throughout the country.

The four principles of the NSDP are as follows:

- Economic growth is a prerequisite for achievement of policy objectives;
- Government spending should concentrate on fixed investment, focusing on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential;
- Efforts to address the past and current inequalities should focus on people not on places; and
- To overcome spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into nodes adjacent to the main growth centres.

In order to distinguish between localities, the NSDP uses two concepts as methodological tools, which are Potential and Poverty Gap. These two concepts will assist the NSDP in providing a course-grained analysis from a national perspective, which will be supplemented by a more finely, grained analysis at provincial and Local Government level.

In defining potential, the NSDP has drawn on recent tradition of "institutional economics" a field that has come to dominate both developmental economics and regional planning. The institutional approach suggests that beyond the usual sources of comparative advantage, the institutional adequacy of a locality will help determine whether development is sustainable or not. The NSDP therefore uses concepts of potential that rely strongly on the presence of institutional capacity to realize the developmental impact of other resources.

In summary, the NSDP will have a role to play as an instrument that informs the respective development plans of the three spheres of government i.e. IDP, PGDS and the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

C3.2. PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PGDS)

In response to the sustainability approach the province developed a Strategic Framework formulating seven (7) Strategic Goals and thirty (30) Strategic Objectives in support of the Key Priorities to achieve its desired 2030 growth and development vision as outlined in the diagram. Of note, is that these strategic goals and objectives manifests itself within a-spatial and spatial context, hence the formulation of a Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) to guide and direct district and local level integration and alignment.

Provincial Strategic Goals & Objective

Job Creation | Human Resource Development | Human & Community Development | Strategic Infrastructure | Response to Climate Change | Governance & Policy

Spatial Equity

1. Unleashing the Agricultural Sector
2. Enhance Industrial Development through Trade, Investment & Exports
3. Expansion of Government-led job creation programmes
4. Promoting SMME, Entrepreneurial and Youth Development
5. Enhance the Knowledge Economy

6. Early Childhood Development, Primary and Secondary Education
7. Skills alignment to Economic Growth
8. Youth Skills Development & Life-Long Learning

9. Poverty Alleviation & Social Welfare
10. Enhancing Health of Communities and Citizens
11. Sustainable Livelihoods & Food Security
12. Sustainable Human Settlements
13. Safety & Security
14. Social Cohesion
15. Youth, Gender and Disability Advocacy & The Advancement of Women

16. Development of Ports and Harbours
17. Development of Road & Rail Networks
18. Development of ICT Infrastructure
19. Improve Water Resource Management
20. Develop Energy Production Capacity

21. Increase Productive Use of Land
22. Advance Alternative Energy Generation
23. Manage pressures on Biodiversity
24. Disaster Management

25. Strengthen Policy and Strategy Co-ordination & IGR
26. Building Government Capacity
27. Eradicating Fraud & Corruption
28. Promote Participative, Facilitative & Accountable Governance

29. Actively Promoting Spatial Concentration
30. Facilitate Integrated Land Management & Spatial Planning

By 2030, the PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL should have maximized its position as a GATEWAY to South and Southern Africa, as well as its human and natural resources so creating a safe, healthy and sustainable living environment. Abject poverty, inequality, unemployment and current disease burden should be history, basic services must have reached all its people, domestic and foreign investors are attracted by world class infrastructure and a skilled labour force. The people shall have options on where and how they opt to live, work and play, where the principle of putting people first and where leadership, partnership and prosperity in action has become a normal way of life.

KWAZULU-NATAL - A PROSPEROUS PROVINCE WITH A HEALTHY, SECURE AND SKILLED POPULATION, ACTING AS A GATEWAY TO AFRICA AND THE WORLD

(Refer to Section F, G & H for more details with regards to how Mthonjaneni have adopted this philosophy and its response in support of the strategic goals and objectives at local level)

C3.3. THE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PSEDS)

The PSEDS has been developed from the PGDS and is based on the following principles, namely:

- Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens including health, education, housing and transport;
- Development is required in all areas of the province;
- Growth in the province will be driven by certain areas;
- The PSEDS attempts to indicate where different types of investment should be directed in order to achieve development and economic growth.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS OF ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The PSEDS identifies the agricultural sector and agri-processing as an area offering a massive potential for growth and being the largest existing or potential employer of people in the rural areas. The plan identifies the fact that the sector requires better linkages between the first economy commercial agriculture to develop the second economy subsistence agriculture.

The plan identifies the fact that large portions of the municipality are covered by areas of good potential.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS OF POVERTY

Although pockets of poverty do occur within the Mthonjaneni municipality, it is noted that at a provincial level the rates of poverty in the Mthonjaneni municipality do not feature.

CLASSIFICATION OF NODES AND ACTIVITY CORRIDORS

The PSEDS identifies Melmoth as a fourth level Node with the closest third level node being Ulundi and the closest Secondary Node being Richards Bay. The PSEDS identifies an agricultural corridor running through the municipality from Richards Bay to Vryheid

SUMMARY OF HIGH LEVEL CLUSTER PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE MUNICIPALITY

AGRICULTURE AND LAND REFORM

As indicated above, the plan identifies the fact that large portions of the municipality are covered by areas of good agricultural potential. The PSEDS also identifies that the sector urgently needs transformation and that land reform is a key sector lever of transformation for this sector.

TOURISM

The PSEDS identifies that the primary sectors of tourism potential are beach, cultural and eco-tourism. The plan identifies that both eco-tourism and cultural tourism occur within the municipality.

INDUSTRY

No areas of industrial potential are identified in the municipality with the closest Industrial Nodes being Richards Bay and Mandeni.

SERVICES

The PSEDS identifies that the service sector is vital in supporting development in poor and rural areas. The sector comprises, amongst others, of the following:

- Wholesale and retail trade;
- Transport and storage;
- Communication;
- Financial and insurance;
- Real estate;
- Business, community, social and personal services; and
- Government services.

The PSEDS identifies Melmoth as a fourth level Node with the closest third level node being Ulundi and the closest Secondary Node being Richards Bay.

C5. NATIONAL OUTCOME 9

National Outcome 9 relates to local government and is defined as: "A Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system". Outcome 9 thus acknowledges that Local Government is a key part of the reconstruction and development effort in South Africa. There are seven outputs that need to be reported on in order to meet the requirements of Outcome 9 and the table below illustrates both the outputs as well as the key elements to the address by the Mthonjaneni IDP in support of the outputs.

OUTPUTS	ELEMENTS TO ADDRESS
Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support.	• Contextual information towards a segmented classification of the municipality. • Simplified IDP format. • Simple revenue plan. • Top 6 Critical posts identified, audited and filled. • Concise performance contract for municipal manager.
Output 2: Improving access to basic services	• Status and challenges of Household Access to Water, Sanitation, Refuse Removal and Electricity • Role definition and co-ordination structure. • Infrastructure funding status and strategies.
Output 3: Implementation of the Community Work Programme	• Status and strategy to implement Community Work Programme in at least two wards..
Output 4: Actions supportive of the human settlement outcome	• Role definition and co-ordination structure. • Clear norms and standards for different types of settlement areas. • Strategies to increase densities in key areas. • Public Land release strategies. • Human Settlement Funding Status and Strategies
Output 5: Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee Model	• Status and policies towards Ward Committee Structures. • Functionality of Ward Committee Structures (Strategies, Funding etc.)
Output 6: Administrative and financial capability	• Audit Response Report. • Strategies towards reducing municipal debts, CAPEX underspending & OPEX overspending.

	• Strategies towards increase maintenance and repairs. • Strategies combatting corruption.
Output 7: Single window of coordination	• Strategies towards improved integration and co-ordination of delivery within the municipality. • Strategies towards improved intergovernmental co-ordination.

C6. ALIGNMENT WITH THE OUTCOMES OF THE DM'S GROWTH SUMMIT

The IDP's strategies are aligned with the outcomes of the DM's growth and development summit.

C7. BACKGROUND TO THE MTHONJANENI VISION

The Mthonjaneni municipality's Vision was amended and developed as part of the Council Strategic Workshop held during August 2011.

C7.1. VISION

The current vision statements of Mthonjaneni Municipality has been amended following the strategic planning workshop that took place during the 22nd to 23rd August 2011, Council resolution (2/4/5/22) as follows:

An economically viable municipality with established quality infrastructure which promotes local economic development and empowers people, protects the environment and demonstrates leadership excellence.

C7.2. MISSION

"Our mission is to promote a quality social and economic environment for all living in our boundaries by:

- Providing opportunities for all to aspire to a better future;
- Providing a safe and secure environment;
- Providing a high level of affordable essential basic services;
- Supporting the poorest of the poor and vulnerable groups'
- Providing service excellence;
- Encouraging community participation in service delivery; and
- Good governance."

C7.3. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Table 30

KPA	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICE & DEVELOPMENT	1.To facilitate the provision of free basic services to indigent households	1.1.To fast track the provision of basic level of electricity to households
	2.To expand the provision of municipal services to all households in Mthonjaneni in	2.1.To maintain roads as per maintenance budget within the financial year

	terms of national standards	2.2.To implement Integrated Waste Management Plan
	3.To promote access to community facilities	3.1.To provide, manage and maintain Council facilities i.e. halls, waste landfill, cemetery,creche, sport & recreational
		3.2.To deliver effective, efficient and sustainable library service in accordance with the needs of the community
	4.To reduce infrastructural backlogs	4.1.To construct & maintain local municipal access roads
		4.2.To facilitate the provision of infrastructural services such as water, sanitation, housing & electricity
	5.To provide efficient and effective building control services	5.1.To maintain all Council buildings within budget
		5.2.To protect property and life against fire damage
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	6.To create a viable and sustainable work environment	6.1.To develop, manage and implement the Human Resource Strategies
		6.2.To implement the Employment Equity Plan of the municipality
		6.3.To manage Council's Human Resources and to compile and adopt appropriate policies
		6.4.To develop, review and implement municipal Organogram (fill key vacant posts)
		6.5.To develop, Review & Implement Performance Management System (PMS)
FINANCIAL VIABILITY & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	7.To be financially viable by increasing revenue and reducing debts	7.1.To manage finances in line with the required legislation(MFMA)
		7.2.To develop and implement municipal Financial Strategies

		7.3.To ensure regular update of indigent register
	7 (a) To ensure that transparency is attained	7(a1). To ensure regular reporting on SCM and Municipal Assets
GOOD GOVERNANCE &COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	8.Promote sound external and internal communication	8.1.The preparation of an IDP within the prescribed legal guidelines.
		8.2.To develop & implement municipal communication strategy
		8.3.To facilitate effective community participation as promulgated in terms of chapter 4 of the MSA no27 of 2000
		8.4.To facilitate Intergovernmental Relations (IGR)
		8.5.To implement youth policy
		8.6.To ensure Gender, Disabled & Senior Citizen structures are effective
		8.7.To ensure effective Municipal structures i.e. Council, EXCO & Ward Committees
	9.To promote access to information and accountability	**9.1.To ensure regular update of the municipal website**
		9.2.To ensure annual report is in place

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	10.To promote LED in the Municipality and create economic opportunities	10.1.To implement municipal LED strategy
		10.2.To facilitate poverty alleviation programmes
		10.3.To implement strategies in line with the development of local SMME's
		10.4.To promote investment attraction through implementation of the municipal Spatial Development Framework
		10.5.To facilitate the provision of seeds and fertilizers to subsistence farmers
		10.6.To establish partnership with LED institutions
		10.7.To facilitate the approval of youth development strategy.
		10.8To create local tourism facilities and amenities
	11.To ensure environmental sustainability and proper land use management	11.1 To ensure that SDF & LUMS are in place

SECTION D: HIGH LEVEL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

DRAFT MTHONJANENI SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK – HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY - MAY 2012

D1. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform appointed a service provider to assist with the preparation of a Spatial Development Framework for Mthonjaneni Municipality. The project is currently underway and is anticipated to be finalized towards the end of June 2012. Below is a summary of key points extracted from the draft SDF.

It must be noted that the attached full SDF refers to the old one that was used in the previous IDP for the purposes of utilizing it as a reference and at the same time ensure compliance with the legislative requirement as set in terms of the Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act.

D1.1. CONTEXT

The Mthonjaneni Municipality falls within the northern region of KwaZulu-Natal. It is approximately two hours from Durban and one hour from Richards Bay.

The municipality falls under the uThungulu District Municipality which also incorporates:

- Mfolozi
- Umhlathuze
- Ntambanana
- Umlalazi
- Nkandla

D2. BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

D2.1. AGRICULTURE

The agricultural potential within Mthonjaneni Municipality is very favourable. The agricultural potential is determined by factors such as climate, vegetation, soils, water supply and topography (Mthonjaneni SEA 2007). There is a very large area covering the majority of Ward 2 and part of Ward 1 (south-west of Melmoth) as well as corridors in Wards 3 and 4 (incorporating Inqaba) which have good agricultural potential. There is also a large area of high potential which stretches from the south-west of Ward 2 into Wards 1, 4, 5 and 6. It incorporates the towns of KwaMagwaza and Ekuthuleni and is in close proximity to Melmoth and Ndundulu.

There are areas of low potential along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Municipality. The south-east boundary has an area of very low potential. There is also restricted potential north of Melmoth and in the southern section of the municipality.

The Land Cover map indicates that there are large areas of Commercial Crops primarily in the central band running from the north-west to the south-east. These follow transportation corridors and there is a concentration in the area to the north and south of Melmoth. There is a very large portion of this central band that is Commercial Forestry. The Commercial Forestry and Farming cover the area that has been identified as 100% transformed. It also ties in with the Agricultural Potential map in that it overlays the areas classified as having good potential and high potential.

(a) Commercial Agriculture:

The predominant commercial farming activity is sugarcane and this together with commercial forestry forms the base of the region's economy. Other farming includes citrus, vegetables, beef and dairy and small clusters of tropical fruit farmers. Sugarcane is able to be grown even in areas of restricted agricultural potential. (Mthonjaneni SEA 2007)

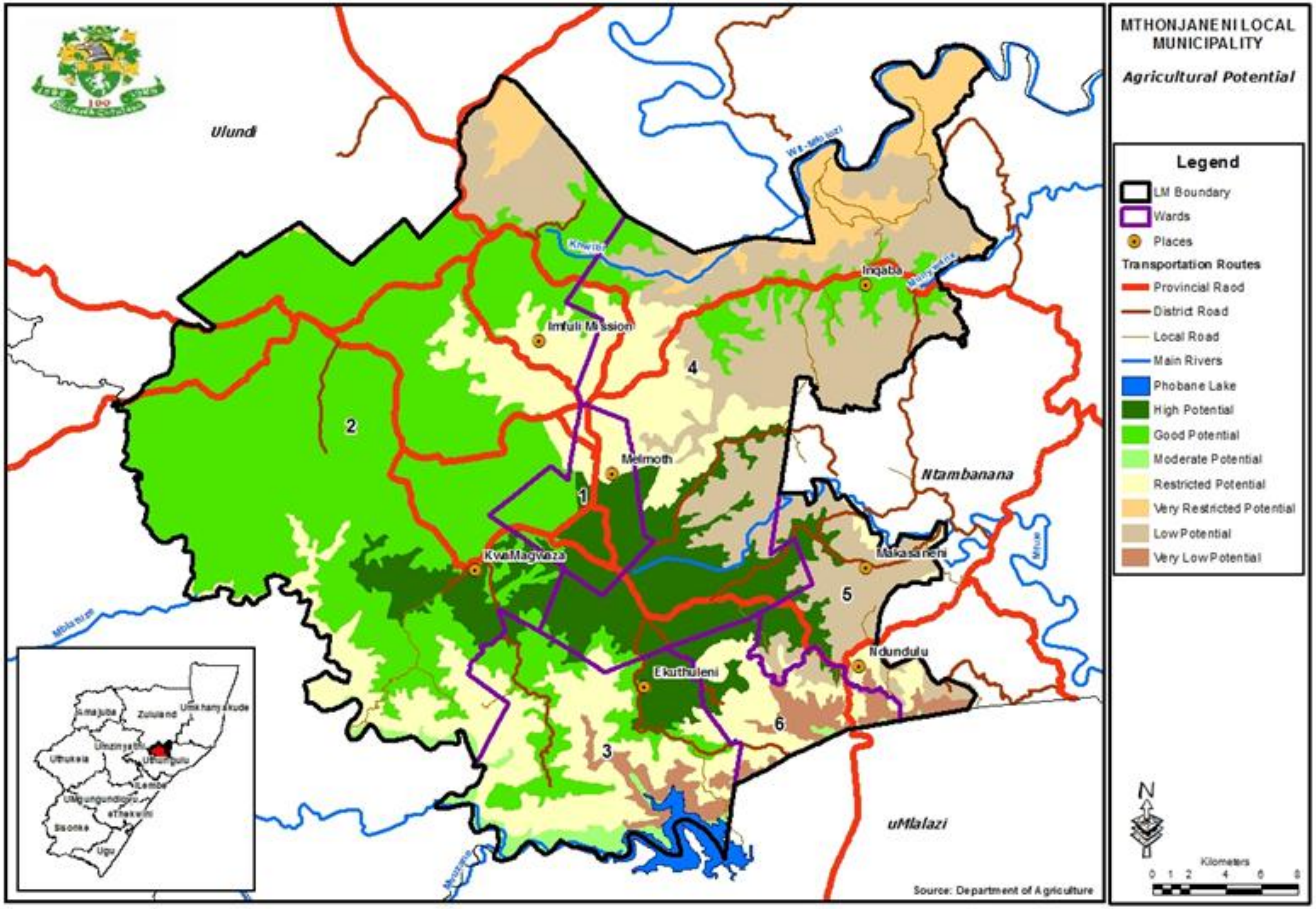
(b) Commercial Forestry:

A large portion of the area has rainfall of over 800 mm per annum. This is highly favourable for the growing of commercial forests. Commercial forestry is predominantly found in non-tribal areas. (Mthonjaneni SEA 2007)

(c) Traditional Agriculture:

A large portion of the community is engaged in subsistence agriculture which includes peasant farming and small-scale livestock husbandry. Subsistence agriculture is the most significant land use practice and functions as a survival mechanism in the traditional authority areas and other rural areas. (Mthonjaneni SEA 2007)

MAP 1: Agricultural Potential



D2.2. VEGETATION

A band from the south-western boundary through the interior to the eastern boundary is primarily moist Ngongoni Veld and south of this is an area of dry Ngongoni Veld. Ngongoni Veld comprises primarily grassland. Areas on the northern boundary are classified as Zululand Lowveld and comprise mainly bushland.

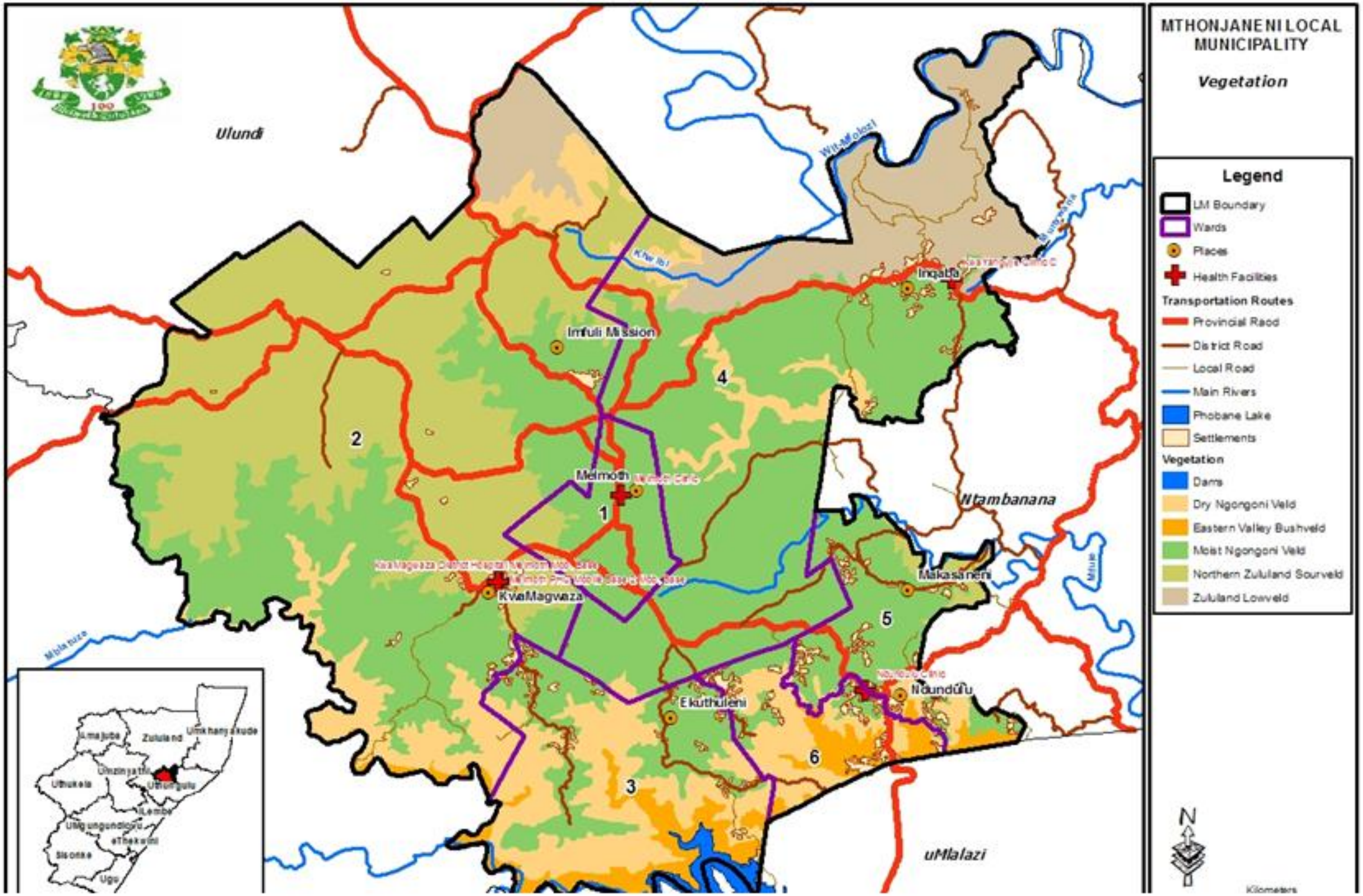
A large area of land extending eastwards from the western boundary and a small area on the eastern boundary is classified as Northern Zululand Sourveld. This vegetation type generally comprises bushed grassland and bushland, however, in the Mthonjaneni Municipality the area has been transformed and is now commercial forestry and commercial crops. The southern boundary is an area of Eastern Valley Bushveld which comprises primarily bushland and bushland thicket.

D2.3. LAND COVER

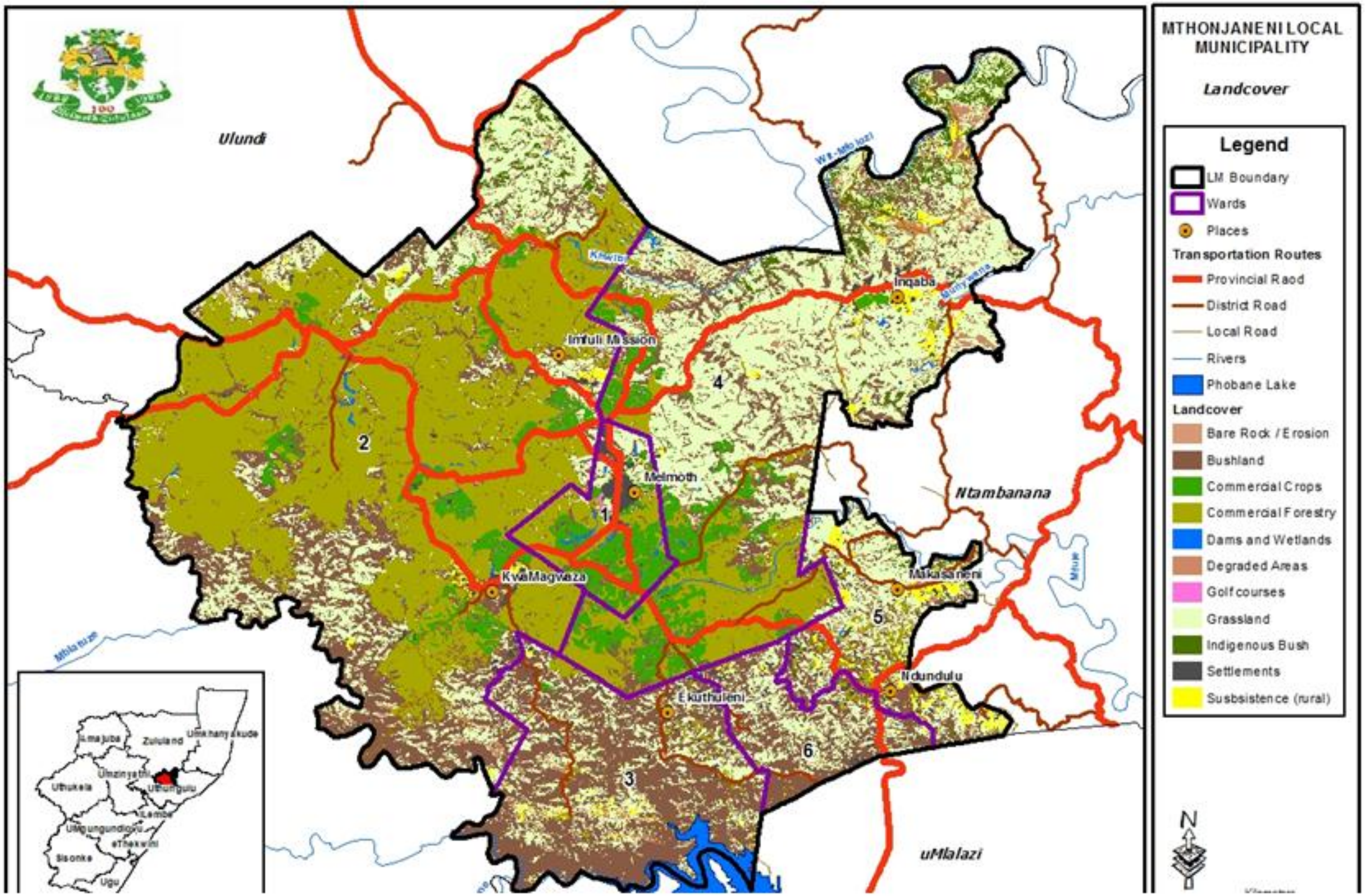
In terms of land cover, as mentioned in section 4.2.6 above, there are large areas of Commercial Crops primarily in the central band running from the north-west to the south-east. These follow transportation corridors and there is a concentration in the area to the north and south of Melmoth. There is a very large portion of this central band that is Commercial Forestry. The Commercial Forestry and Farming cover the area that has been identified as 100% transformed (see Transformation map). In terms of agricultural potential map it falls within areas classified as having good to high potential. Soil, climate and rainfall are also favourable in these areas.

The southern area of the municipality is primarily grassland and bushland with a few areas of subsistence rural agriculture mainly around settlements and the Ndundulu and Ekuthuleni area. The northern area of the municipality is primarily characterised by grassland and scattered bushland areas. Subsistence rural agriculture is located around the settlements surrounding Inqaba. There is significant bare rock/erosion areas amongst and surrounding the subsistence rural agricultural land use.

MAP 2: Vegetation



MAP 3: Landcover



D2.4. BIODIVERSITY

According to the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004, biodiversity means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part and also includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems (Biodiversity Sector Plan for Uthukela District: Technical Report).

South Africa has ratified the International Convention on Biological Diversity which aims to develop and implement a strategy for the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of biodiversity elements.

The Biodiversity Bill requires that a Bioregional Plan be developed for the Province. This must ensure that a minimum area of each bioregion with all its representative ecosystems is protected. Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife are the nature conservation agency for the province and are therefore key in managing biodiversity and ensuring that the bioregional plans are prepared and implemented.

The core functions of Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife are:

Biodiversity Conservation;
Wise and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and
Provision of Affordable Eco-Tourism Destinations (Biodiversity Sector Plan for Uthukela District: Technical Report).

Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife is currently in the process of preparing bioregional plans for each district in the province. The Biodiversity Sector Plans for Uthukela and Zululand have been completed, however the uThungulu Plan is still in the process of being prepared. The mapping and data is available and has been utilised in this instance.

The Biodiversity Sector Plans look at both "terrestrial and aquatic features in the landscape that are critical for conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem functioning" (Biodiversity Sector Plan for Uthukela District: Technical Report p 11). It is intended to serve as an informant or guideline for multi-sectoral planning and decision making.

D2.5. TERRESTRIAL (MINSET)

Minset identifies a "minimum set" of planning units that will assist in meeting conservation targets. The Minset map indicates areas that are already protected, areas of transformation, and areas of biodiversity priority.

(a) Protected Areas

Protected Areas are areas that have been declared or proclaimed as such in terms of either the KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Management Act (No 9 of 1997) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No 57 of 2003). Protected Areas play a key role in conservation and meeting biodiversity targets.

(b) Transformation

The latest Land Cover data (2005) is intended to be utilised to demarcate areas of transformation. Areas of transformation are areas that have already changed to such an extent that biodiversity is of little significance.

(c) Biodiversity Priority Areas

Table 31: Biodiversity Priority Areas

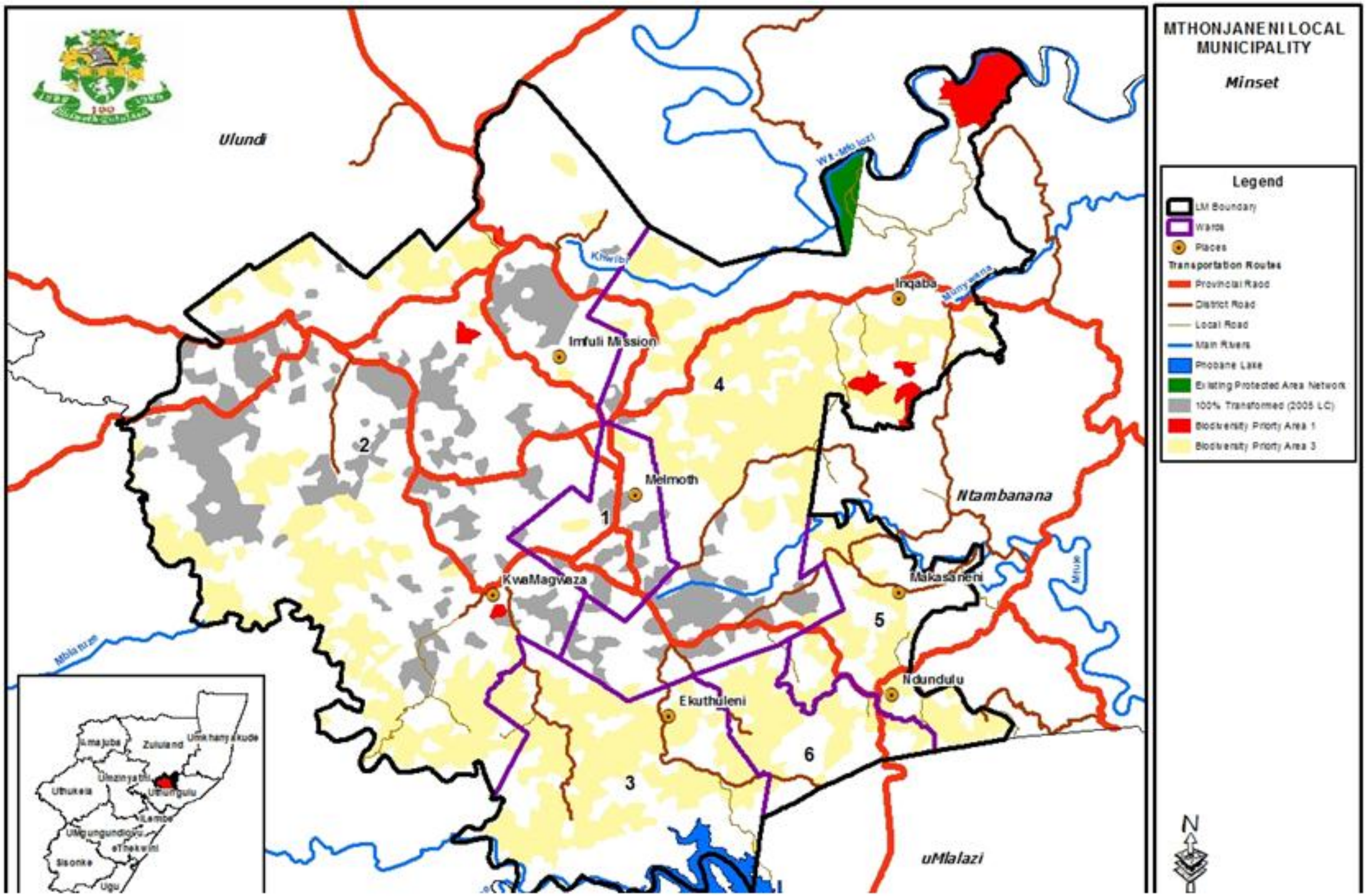
Biodiversity Priority Area 1: The BPA1 designated planning units contain one or more features within an irreplaceability = 1. This means that there are no other localities which we have been able to identify as alternates to try and meet the conservation target for this feature(s). The distribution of this/these features is not always applicable to the entire extent of the Planning Unit however (except in the case of certain grassland vegetation types), but is more often than not confined to a specific niche habitat e.g. a forest or wetland. Should this be the case, and special mitigation measures have been considered to safeguard this feature, then the potential for development (dependant on its nature of course) could be permitted in the area. Obviously this is dependent on a site by site, case by case basis. This distribution dynamics outlined above are the same for all 3 BPA's indicated in the Minset.
Biodiversity Priority 2: BPA2 indicate the presence of one (or more) features with a very high irreplaceability score. In practical terms, this means that there are alternate sites within which the targets can be met, but there aren't many. This site was chosen because it represents the most optimal area for choice in the systematic planning process, meeting both the target goals for the features concerned, as well as a number of other guiding criteria such as high agricultural potential area avoidance, falls within a macro-ecological corridor etc. Whilst the targets could be met elsewhere, the revised reserve design (derived through Minset) would more often than not be slightly more 'land-hungry' in an effort to meet its conservation objectives. The scarcity of the Biodiversity features contained within is, however, still the primary driver for this Planning Units selection in Minset.
Biodiversity Priority 3: BPA3 indicate the presence of one (or more) features with a low irreplaceability score. Derived in the same way as outlined for BPA2 described above, the determination vision of these Planning Units is driven primarily by the guiding layers.

Source: Draft Terrestrial Systematic Conservation Plan, July 2011

Map 4 indicates that there is an existing protected area on the northern boundary in Ward 4. This forms part of the Northern Interior Corridor. In terms of Biodiversity Priority Area 1, there is a large Biodiversity priority area in the north-east corner of Ward 4 and smaller priority areas to the south of Inqaba in Ward 4, west of Imfuli Mission and south of KwaMagwaza in Ward 2. These areas have high biodiversity value and would be protected as far as possible.

The central band from the north-west boundary towards the south-east boundary falls into an area identified as 100% transformed and includes a large portion of Ward 2, the majority of Ward 1 and the southern portion of Ward 4. Areas to the north and south of this band fall under Biodiversity Priority Area 3 and therefore have low biodiversity importance.

MAP 4: Minset


MTHONJANENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
Minset
Legend
LM Boundary
Wards
Places
Transportation Routes
Provincial Raod
District Road
Local Road
Main Rivers
Phobane Lake
Existing Protected Area Network
100% Transformed (2005 LC)
Biodiversity Priority Area 1
Biodiversity Priority Area 3
Ulundi
Ntambanana
uMlalazi
Imfuli Mission
Melmoth
KwaMagwaza
Inqaba
Makasaneni
Ndundulu
Ekuthuleni
Mbilane
Mfule
1
2
3
4
5
6
Zululand
Umkhanyakude
Uthukela
Sisonke
Ugu
eThekwini
N

D3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

D3.1. HISTORY AND HERITAGE

The cultural heritage and history of the municipality is an important factor to take into account in spatial structuring. The Cultural Heritage Interpretation for Spatial Planning guideline (eThembeni Cultural Heritage, 2009) looks at the importance of cultural heritage and ways to mainstream it in order link it with the biophysical landscape and local economic development. Firstly, heritage sites need to be identified and thereafter it needs to be determined whether they need to be protected or whether tourism is feasible. Issues of good road infrastructure and safety and security need to be considered.

D3.2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Although the 2011 Census has been conducted the results are not yet available. The 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey data will be utilised as the official statistics for the area. According to the Community Survey, 2007, Mthonjaneni has a total population of 47 003. Mthonjaneni has a large number of children (22 838) under the age of 19 which is almost 50% of the population. In terms of gender distribution, the male/female ratio is very balanced with 23446 males and 23561 females.

D3.3. WARD STATISTICS

Mthonjaneni has six wards which all have very different dynamics.

Table 32: Ward Information

WARD	TOTAL POPULATION (2001)	TOWNS/SETTLEMENTS	PRIMARY LAND USE
Ward 1	6 957	This ward comprises the town of Melmoth and the associated settlement of Thubalethu.	Settlements, commercial farmland, forestry, grasslands.
Ward 2	6 502	Ward 2 is very large in terms of area but very sparsely populated. It includes the settlements of KwaMagwaza and Imfuli Mission.	Settlements, forestry and grasslands on the steeper slopes. Small scale commercial agriculture, traditional agriculture and bushland around KwaMagwaza
Ward 3	11 194	Ward 3 includes the Ekuthuleni area and a large portion of settlements surrounding Imfuli Mission	Settlements, small scale agriculture, grassland and bush
Ward 4	10 533	Ward 4 includes the Inqaba settlement which is based the Biyela/Kwa Yangule Traditional Authority area.	Settlements, commercial agriculture, traditional agriculture, grasslands, bushlands,
Ward 5	9 319	Ward 5 includes the settlements of Makasaneni and Ndundulu which both fall within the Zulu/Enthembeni Traditional Authority area.	Settlements, subsistence agriculture, grassland, bushlands
Ward 6	5 877	Ward 6 contains large portions of both the Ekuthuleni and Ndundulu settlements.	Settlements, subsistence agriculture, grassland, bushlands

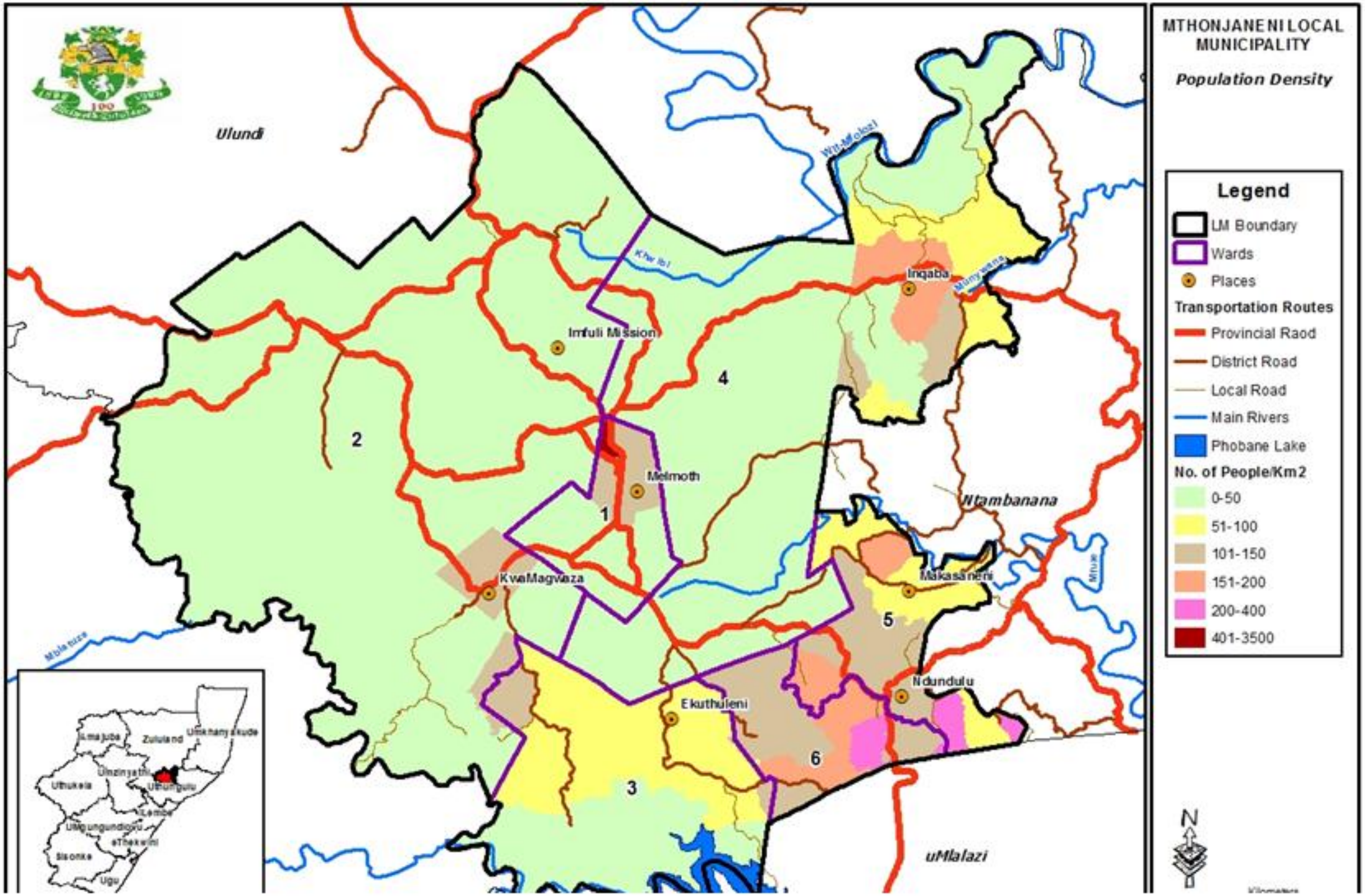
Source: Mthonjaneni Draft IDP 2012/13 to 2016/17, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

D4.4. POPULATION DENSITY

The majority of the municipality in particular the northern, southern and central area stretching from the western boundary is primarily sparsely populated with a population density of less than 50 people per square kilometer.

Concentrations of people are found surrounding the town of Melmoth, KwaMagwaza, Ekuthuleni, Ndundulu, Makasaneni and Inqaba. In particular the area south of Ndundulu has concentrations of 200 to 400 people per square kilometer and Thubalethu, north of Melmoth has concentrations of between 401 and 3500 people per square kilometer (Stats SA). In terms of service delivery, the provision of services will be more cost effective in the more densely populated areas and economic opportunities could also be enhanced in these areas.

MAP 5: Population Density



D4.5. TRADITIONAL AREAS

There are two Traditional Authority areas within the Mthonjaneni Municipality. Both Traditional Authority areas are solely owned by Ingonyama Trust. The Biyela-Kwanguye Traditional Authority is located to the north-east of the municipality and incorporates the Inqaba area and surrounding settlements.

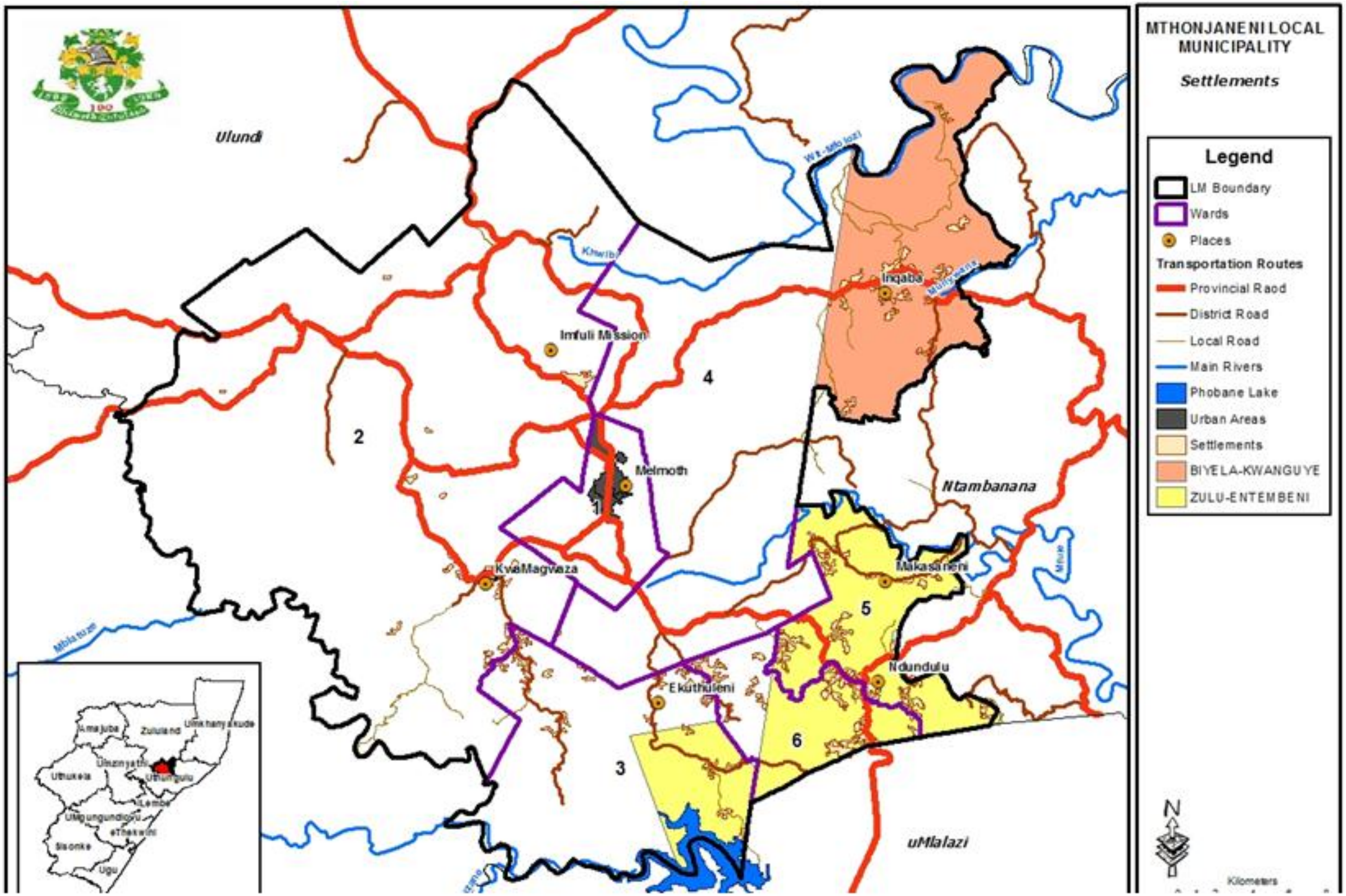
The Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Authority is located to the south-east of the municipality and incorporates Makasaneni and Ndundulu and surrounding settlements.

Land Reform

The central and southern bands have a large number of Gazetted Land Restitution Claims. The central band runs from the north-west boundary to the south-east and is 100% transformed land which is under commercial forestry and commercial cropping. There are a few Labour Tenant Claims in the area south of KwaMagwaza. In terms of Transferred Projects this includes the northern area of the municipality, a small portion south of KwaMagwaza and the area surrounding Ekuthuleni.

Ekuthuleni was a 1 160-hectare farm with approximately 231 households. Ownership of the land was transferred to the community in 2004. (www.afra.co.za)

MAP 6: Settlements



D4.6. SOCIAL FACILITIES

The social facilities follow the settlement patterns.

(a) Education

There are a number of schools in the settlements surrounding Melmoth, Imfuli Mission, Inqaba, KwaMagwaza, Ekuthuleni, Ndundulu and Makasaneni. Education is a key factor in poverty alleviation and the upliftment of rural communities and is especially significant in Mthonjaneni Municipality due to the large number of children under the age of 19.

In terms of primary schools the municipality is very well serviced as all settlements and towns have a primary school within 5 km of the community.

In terms of high schools the municipality has adequate coverage. Most settlements and towns have a high school within 5 km of the community, with only one settlement north-west of KwaMagwaza being within the 10 km buffer and thus having further to walk. An area of concern is the Inqaba area to the south-east of the municipality which has no high schools. Since this area is identified as a secondary node it is a priority need.

(b) Health

In terms of health facilities, the area is serviced by a regional hospital, St Mary's, at KwaMagwaza. The hospital is approximately 9 km from Melmoth and is easily accessible to the community as KwaMagwaza is located along a provincial road and the majority of the towns and settlements are within a 20 km radius of the hospital. The area of Inqaba and surrounding settlements have longer to travel being within 30 to 40 km of the hospital.

With regard to clinics there are three clinics which are found at Melmoth, Ndundulu and Inqaba. This provides good coverage within a 5 km radius of these clinics, however, there are gaps in that Makasaneni, settlements south of KwaMagwaza, and the Ekuthuleni area have no clinic in close proximity to their communities. A mobile clinic is based at KwaMagwaza and may service these communities but this information is not readily available. There are also areas of the Inqaba settlement that fall outside of the 5 km radius of the existing clinic. The Mthonjaneni LUMS highlighted this as a concern and raised the issue of another clinic to service the area. This would be a good option, given that the Inqaba area is located between 30 and 40 km from the hospital at KwaMagwaza with some settlements situated even beyond the 40 km buffer. It is unlikely that the mobile clinic based at KwaMagwaza would service this area.

(c) Post Office

A post office is located in Melmoth and services the entire municipal area. Most communities are within a 20 km distance of this facility.

(d) Police Stations

A police station is located in Melmoth. This is not adequate coverage for the entire Municipality. Satellite police stations should be located within the secondary nodes of Ndundulu and Inqaba (Mthonjaneni SEA, 2007) and KwaMagwaza.

(e) Traditional Courts

There are two Traditional authority areas. The Ntembeni Tribal Court is located in Ndundulu which falls under the Zulu/Enthembeni Traditional Authority. The Yanguye Tribal Court is located in Inqaba which falls under the Biyela/Kwa Yanguye Traditional Authority

(f) Cemeteries

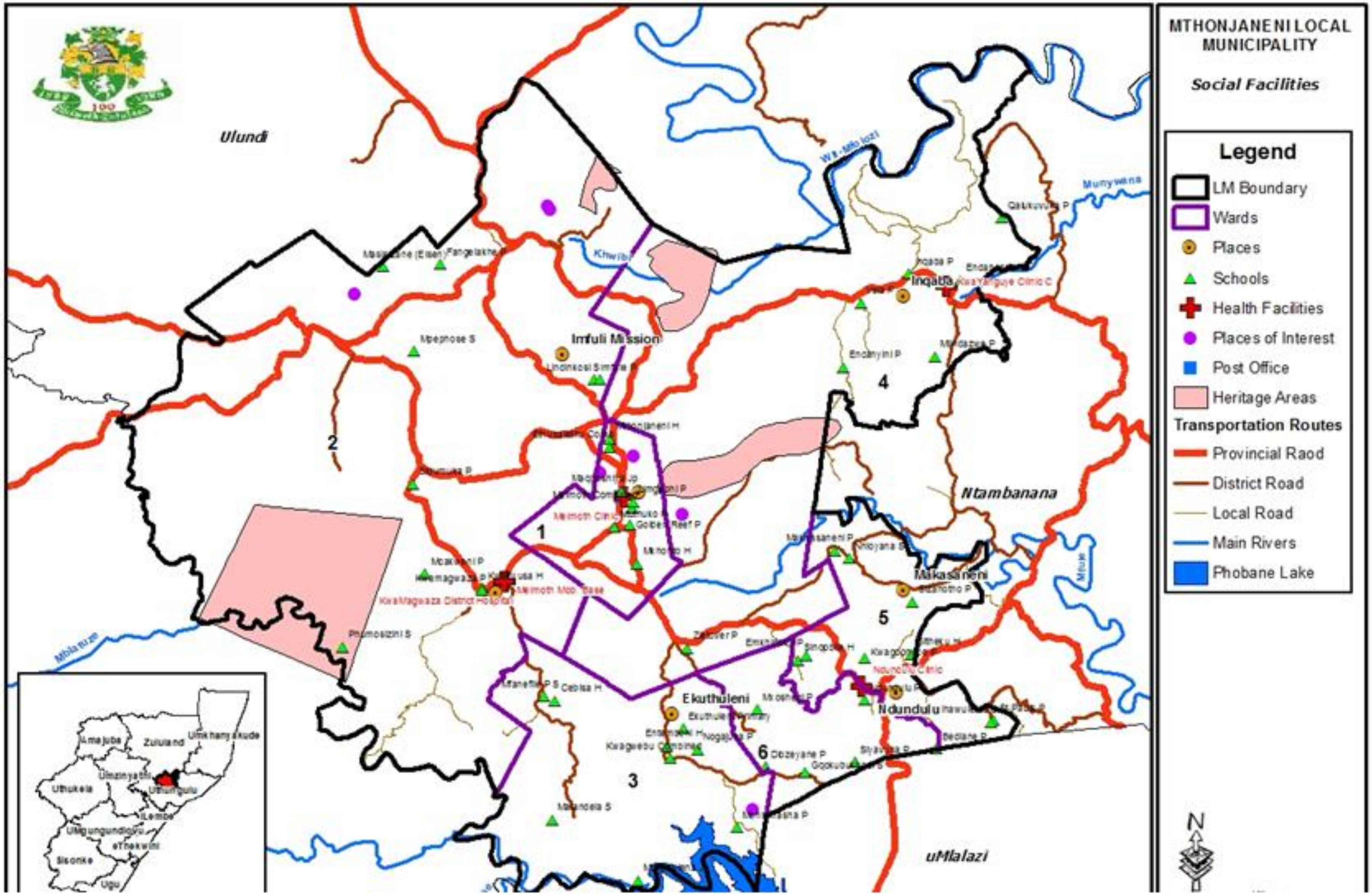
In terms of cemeteries the uThungulu District Municipality is responsible for regional cemeteries and the Mthonjaneni Municipality is responsible for local cemeteries.

There is an existing cemetery in Melmoth, KwaMagwaza, Mfanefile, Ekuthuleni and at Imfuli Mission as well as a cemetery adjacent to the church in Inqaba. Previous studies identified that there is insufficient capacity and it was recommended that:

- the cemetery in Melmoth be extended by an additional 4 hectares in order to provide 6,400 burial sites;
- the Imfuli Mission cemetery be extended by 5 hectares to provide 8,500 burial sites; and
- a new cemetery be developed in Ndundulu.

The Melmoth cemetery has been partially extended with an additional 2,000 sites and is trying to source funding to address the other identified cemetery needs. (Mthonjaneni Draft IDP 2012/13 to 2016/17, uThungulu District Community Facilities Plan, 2006)

MAP 7: Social Facilities



D5. BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Hierarchy and role of settlements

Settlements

The settlement pattern within the Mthonjaneni Municipality follows transportation routes. There are settlements surrounding Inqaba in Ward 4, south-east of Imfuli Mission and along the roads leading to KwaMagwaza, Ekuthuleni, Ndundulu and Makasaneni.

D5.1. RURAL SERVICE SYSTEMS CONCEPT

The approach adopted is similar to the Rural Service System concept. The Rural Service System concept entails the identification of a hierarchy of nodes and different levels of services and facilities within each type of node.

There are three types of nodes:

Primary Node	-	Administrative and Economic Centre
Secondary Node	-	Distribution and co-ordination point
Tertiary Node	-	Supplementary services

The primary node has a threshold of 10 km and the secondary and tertiary nodes have thresholds of 5 km each. These thresholds indicate the communities/settlements serviced by the nodes.

Table 33: Level of Services / Facilities within Each Node

Primary Node	**Secondary Node**	**Tertiary Node**
Municipal Offices Hospital Welfare Offices Primary – High Schools Tertiary Training Facility Permanent Information Centre Post Office + Post Boxes Banks Bus and Taxi Terminals Police Station Magistrates Court Home Affairs Offices Municipal Hall Wholesalers/Stores/Shops	Satellite Police Station Clinic Primary – High Schools Tribal Court (where applicable) Rural Service Information Centre Post Boxes Regular Bus Service Community Halls Stores/Shops	Routine Police Patrol Weekly Mobile Clinic Primary – secondary schools Weekly Mobile Welfare Services Regular Bus Service Post Boxes Meeting Places Shops

Source: Mthonjaneni Draft IDP 2012/13 to 2016/17

In terms of roads, there are three levels of road network which differentiate between the higher order and lower order roads as well as the functions of the different levels of roads:

- Primary Corridor
- Secondary Corridor
- Minor Linkages/Corridor (Mthonjaneni Draft IDP 2012/13 to 2016/17)

Identification of Nodes

Table 34: Primary Node: Melmoth

Type of Node	Town/Settlement	Existing level of services/ facilities	Comments/requirements to ensure feasibility of node
Primary	Melmoth (including Thubalethu)	Municipal Offices Clinic Welfare Offices Primary - High Schools Permanent Information Centre Post Office + Post Boxes Banks Library Bus and Taxi Terminals Police Station Magistrates Court Home Affairs Offices Community Hall Wholesalers/Stores/Shops Cemetery Jail Waste water treatment plant Refuse site Worship (8 Churches)	Melmoth is most suited for a primary node in Mthonjaneni Municipality. It has adequate facilities and meets most of the requirements in terms of level of services/ facilities for a primary node. It does not have a hospital but does have a clinic. KwaMagwaza hospital is approximately 10 km away and fulfills this function. There is no high school in Melmoth itself, but there is one in Thubalethu which services that area. Another gap is a Tertiary Training Facility.

Source: Mthonjaneni Draft IDP 2012/13 to 2016/17, COGTA data, Mthonjaneni SEA 2007

Melmoth and the adjoining settlement of Thubalethu form the primary node and commercial and administrative hub of the Municipality. Located within this area are the municipal offices, provincial government offices, schools, police station, magistrate's court and various stores and shops. (Mthonjaneni Draft IDP 2012/13 to 2016/17). Melmoth has an existing Town Planning Scheme which guides land use and development within the town.

The primary corridor (R66/R34) runs through Melmoth and links Melmoth with Thubalethu making them highly accessible and opening up economic opportunities.

D5.2. SECONDARY NODES

Ndundulu, KwaMagwaza and Inqaba are link are linked by the R66 and R68 respectively and have been identified as secondary nodes. These areas play an important role as service centres to the rural communities which are further removed from the primary node. (Mthonjaneni Draft IDP 2012/13 to 2016/17).

The KwaMagwaza area is relatively close to the primary node and is also relatively well established with a range of services and facilities. The other two areas identified as secondary nodes need further planning and development in order to adequately fulfil their function as service centres. According to the Public Capital Investment and Settlement Growth guideline (Dewer, D and Iyer, N 2009) capital investment should aim to develop support facilities and formalise the current activities. This would involve the establishment of a formal market, taxi rank and the development of a multi-purpose hall as a first step. The development of a library and resource centre is another social facility that would complement the existing facilities at the next level of development. This should be easily accessible to the existing schools.

Table 35 below also outlines minimum levels of services and facilities which should be available at a secondary node. In addition to the community hall, taxi rank and formal market a Satellite Police Station and access to post boxes would be key services to the community. The Inqaba area in particular would benefit from the establishment of a high school and additional clinic.

Table 35: Secondary Node: KwaMagwaza

Type of Node	Town/Settlement	Existing level of services/ facilities	Comments/requirements to ensure feasibility of node
Secondary	KwaMagwaza	Hospital Mobile Clinic Primary – High School Regular Bus Service Stores/Shops Community Hall Rural Service Information Centre	KwaMagwaza is a suitable secondary node as it has a number of facilities/ services. Gaps relate to the following: There is no Satellite Police Station to service the area however, Melmoth is 10 km away and serves this purpose Post Boxes – still to be determined.

Source: Mthonjaneni Draft IDP 2012/13 to 2016/17, COGTA data, Mthonjaneni SEA 2007

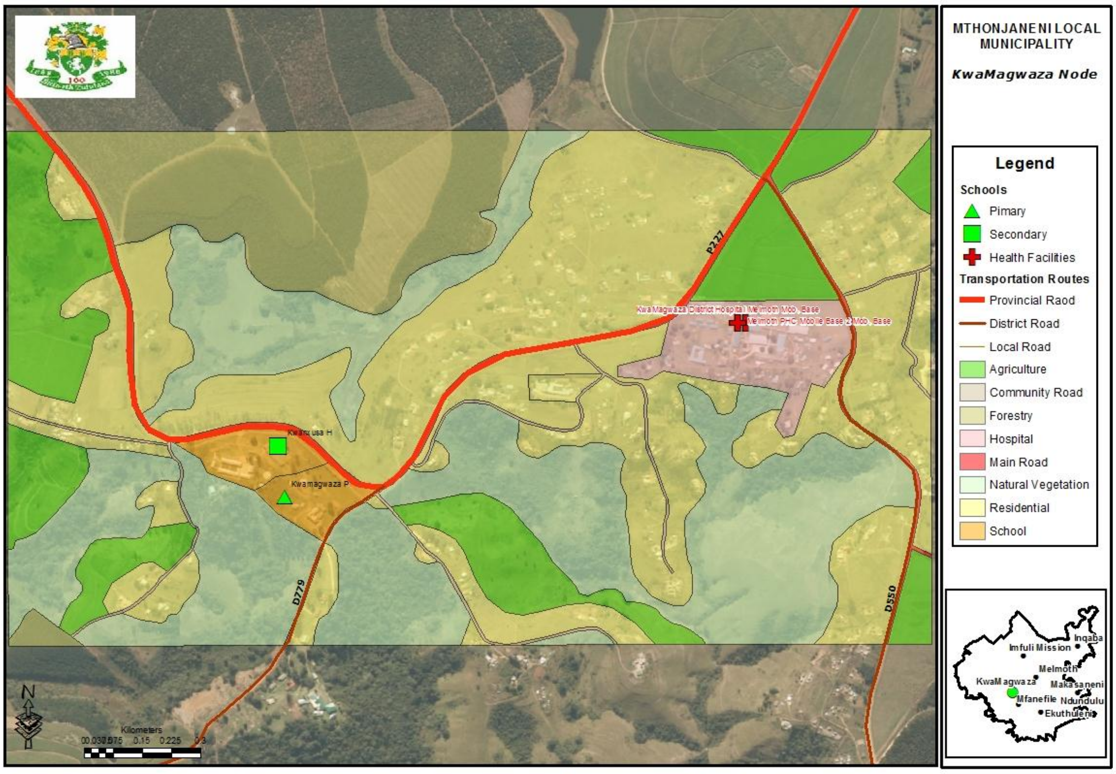


Table 36: Secondary Node Inqaba

Type of Node	Town/Settlement	Existing level of services/ facilities	Comments/requirements to ensure feasibility of node
Secondary	Inqaba	Primary Schools Yanguye Tribal Court Informal taxi rank Post boxes Worship Cemetery Clinic	This area is quite isolated and far from adequate services and facilities. If it is to be utilised effectively as a secondary node then the correct level of services/ facilities needs to be provided. The following are needed: Satellite Police Station High Schools Rural Service Information Centre Additional clinic Information on the following still needs to be determined: Post Boxes Regular Bus Service Community Hall Stores/Shops

Source: Mthonjaneni Draft IDP 2012/13 to 2016/17, COGTA data, Mthonjaneni SEA 2007

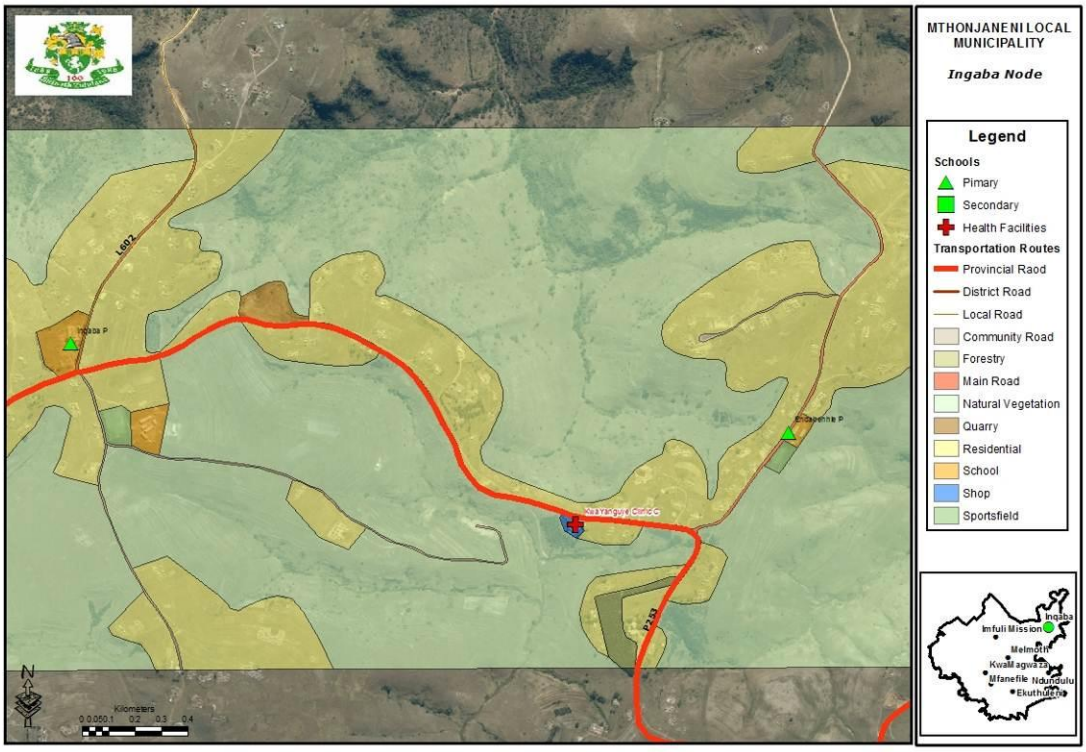
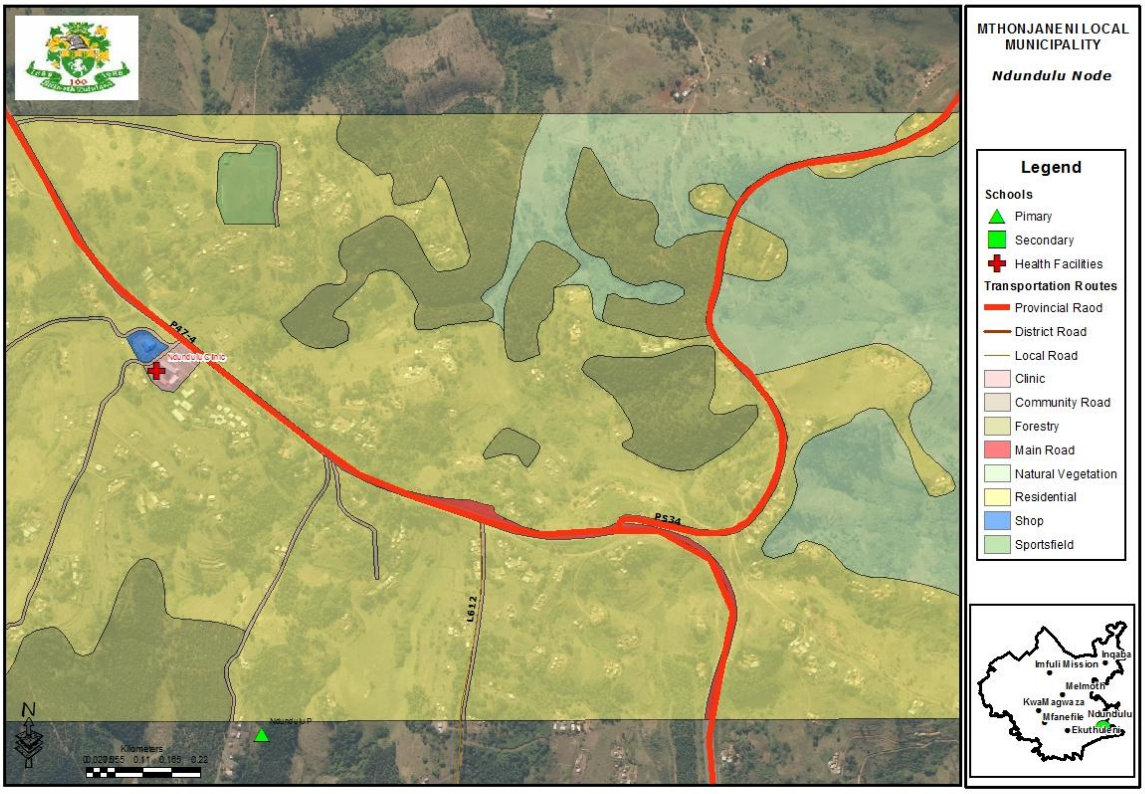


Table 37: Secondary Node: Ndundulu

Type of Node	Town/Settlement	Existing level of services/ facilities	Comments/requirements to ensure feasibility of node
Secondary	Ndundulu	Clinic Primary – High Schools Ntembeni Tribal Court Welfare facilities Institutions Worship	This area was not identified as a secondary node in the Mthonjaneni SEA 2007, but is identified in the draft IDP 2012/13 to 2016/17. A number of factors need to be addressed if this area is to function as an effective secondary node. Satellite Police Station Rural Service Information Centre Post Boxes Information on the following still needs to be determined: Regular Bus Service Community Hall Stores/Shops

Source: Mthonjaneni Draft IDP 2012/13 to 2016/17, COGTA data, Mthonjaneni SEA 2007



D5.3. TERTIARY NODES

The areas of Imfuli Mission, Mfanefile and Ekuthuleni have been identified as tertiary nodes. These nodes play a role in servicing the densely populated rural communities that surround them. All three nodes are accessible via minor linkages branching off the R66. (Mthonjaneni Draft IDP 2012/13 to 2016/17)

SECTION E: SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

E1. INTRODUCTION

Ideally this section of the report provides an outline of the key issues to be addressed by each sector department, which operates within the Mthonjaneni Municipal Area, its strategies to address these issues and what the expected are within the 5-year IDP term.

To date there were only 8 departments that effectively participated in this 2012/13 to 2016/17 IDP process, the following are the departments that participated and provided their inputs.

- COGTA
- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
- Department of Transport
- Department of Human Settlement
- Department of Health
- Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism
- Department of Labour
- South African Police Service
- SASSA

Despite the fact that sector department have been invited for the purposes of engagement in the IDP process via District Representative Forum meetings (November 2011), as well as a Local Representative Forum meeting which took place on the 22 February 2012, the challenge still persisting since most sector department don't turn up.

E2. DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

Detailed budget information was obtained from COGTA and the information considered to be relevant to the uThungulu District Municipality is provided hereunder:

Table 38: Summary of Expenditure & Estimates for the uThungulu District Municipality

	Medium-term estimates		
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
UThungulu	31, 289	41, 132	36, 460

E3. DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

The following projects are underway for the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform:

- Mthonjaneni Spatial Development Framework

Table 39: Department of Rural Development & Land Reform Projects 2012/13

Department of Rural Development and Land Reform projects for 2012/2013			
Project	**Area**	**Ward**	**Budget**
Construction of new Bulk & Reticulation water project	Mgabhi, Ezingwenyeni, Thembeni, Zimbube	2 & 3	R 180,540,928

E4. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

VISION:

Prosperity through mobility

MISSION STATEMENT:

We will provide the public with a safe, integrated, regulated, affordable and accessible transportation system, and ensure that, in delivering on our mandate, we meet the developmental needs of our province.

And

We will promote transparent and accountable government, plan in accordance with the needs of our customers, and ensure effective, efficient and transparent delivery of services through the appropriate involvement of the public and through regular and accurate reporting.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

The strategic objectives of the department are as follows:

- Improving and ensuring road and public transport safety
- Developing the people, the economy and the infrastructure of KwaZulu Natal
- Institutionalising public participation and strengthening democratic governance
- Facilitating rural development, reducing poverty and inequality and ensuring an infrastructure balance
- Facilitating the growth and development of the road construction industry in KwaZulu Natal, so as to be fully representative of the demographic profile of the province, and
- Ensuring financial accountability, value based resource management and development of integral management systems.

Table 40: Department of Transport Projects for 2012/13

Department of Transport projects for 2012/13			
Project	**Area**	**Ward**	**Budget**
Musana Road	Mqusana	4	R 1,715,000
Mabhudleni Road	Mabhudleni	6	R 1 ,665,000
Candalo Causeway	Yanguye	4	R 870,000
P 253 Beterment & Regravel	Makhasaneni	5	R 1,280,000
Nkwenkwe	Nkwenkwe	5	R 450,000
D 447	Makhasaneni	5	R 490,000
D 477	Makhasaneni	5	R610,000
D 1577	Ntembeni	6	R 1,150,000
P 227	Magwaza	6	R 1,080,000

E5. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The following details on planned housing projects were provided:

Table 41: Planned Housing Projects and Remarks

WARD	PROJECTS	REMARKS
1	**Melmoth** (Proposed Low Cost Housing Extension)	Site is situated opposite the existing Thubalethu Township The issue of land ownership and zoning needs to be clarified and the preliminary feasibility study needs to be undertaken. The site is within the urban area and in close proximity of bulk services.
	Melmoth (Proposed Middle Income Residential)	Site is adjacent to Protection Services. The issue of land ownership and zoning needs to be clarified and the preliminary feasibility study needs to be undertaken. The site is within the urban area and in close proximity of bulk services.
3	**Mgabhi** (Rural Housing)	The area is very rural and dwellings are very much dispersed, the area is also very steep, in terms of bulk services there is no water electricity they use the river as source of water.
	Ekuthuleni (Mission Property) (Rural Housing)	The area consists of mission property and it is one of the Land Reform projects currently underway. The area is largely rural, semi dispersed, steep and in terms of bulk services: most parts of the area are electrified and the community uses communal stand pipes as a water source.
4	**Yanguye** (Rural Housing)	815 Units currently underway.
5	**Makhasaneni** (Rural Housing)	The area is very rural, steep and the dwellings are dispersed; in terms of bulk services: most parts of the area are electrified and the community uses communal stand pipes as a water source.
	Hawule (Rural Housing)	The area is rural, steep and dwellings are semi dispersed, in terms of bulk services: the area is not entirely electrified and communities use water tanks as a source of water
6	**Matshansundu** (Rural Housing)	
6	**Ndundulu** (Rural Housing)	1000 units currently underway.

The table below indicate the project details to be implemented by the Human Settlement Department over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

Table 42: Department of Human Settlement Medium Term Expenditure Framework

Department of Human Settlement projects for 2012/13					
Project	**Type**	**Units**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**
Kwayangue	Rural	840	R 12,624,540	R 12,328,380	R 12,328,380
Dubeni/ Mabhungu	Rural	1,000	R 12,074,320	R 12,079,320	R 12,079,320
Victoria Street	Urban	8	R 446,648	-	-
Thubalethu Ext	Urban	550	-	-	-
Ndundulu	Pipe-line	1,000	-	-	-

E6. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

VISION:

Optimal health status for all persons in KwaZulu Natal

MISSION:

To develop a sustainable, co ordinate, integral and comprehensive health system at all levels, based on the primary health care approach through district health system

The following details on planned health facility project was provided for the 2012/13 financial year:

Table 43: Department of Health Projects for 2012/13

Department of Health			
Project	**Area**	**Ward**	**Budget**
Ndundulu Clinic	Ndundulu	6	R 1,000,000
Nogajuluka Clinic			R 1,000,000

E7. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

VISION:

To be leading labour administrator in the region. Our aim is to enhance the well=being of our workforce progressively and promote the safety and health of those at work.

MISSION:

- To improve the utilisation of human resources by providing a range of employment services to meet changes and needs in labour market;
- To ensure that risk to people's safety and health at work are properly managed by legislation, education and promotion;
- To foster harmonious labour relations through promotion of good employment practices and resolution of labour disputes; and
- To improve and safeguard employees rights and benefits in an equitable manner.

(This information was received from the Department of Labour and is quoted)

Department of Labour (DOL) in partnership with the ETDP SETA have established & implemented an Early Childhood Development (ECD) learnership for the crèches surrounding rural areas of Mthonjaneni Municipality. Twenty (20) unemployed youths from these areas are being trained on this field (ECD).

The Programme started in Sep/Oct 2009 & will be ending in Dec/Jan 2010 (1year programme). At the end of this learnership, these learners will be awarded with as ECD qualification which is an equivalent to NQF level 4 (with 120 cerdits). It will be up to the individual to decide whether or not to pursue the career in teaching.

ETDP SETA is the funder of the programme. A stipend of R1650 as well as study fee of R12000.00 per learner is paid.

DoL received a request for this course from the Mthonjaneni Municipality through their Corporate Services Department which advocated for funds & facilitated the entire process as this is all about ensuring that the Skills Development Act & NSDS is effectively implemented in the area.

With regards to other roles DoL could play in the projects listed under the "wish list" of the IDP document, we will identify SETAs concerned & visit those projects to conduct a need analysis and then plan for implementation.

E8. SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

VISION

Create a safe and secure environment for all in South Africa

MISSION

- Prevent anything that may threaten the safety or security of any community;
- Investigate any crime that threatens safety or security of any community;
- Ensure criminals are brought to justice;
- Participate in endeavours to address the root causes of crime

E9. SASSA

VISION:

A comprehensive social security service that assists people in being self-sufficient and supporting those in need.

MISSION:

To manage quality social security services to eligible and potential beneficiaries effectively and efficiently.

SECTION F: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

F1. INTRODUCTION

This implementation plan reflects the priority projects / initiatives identified by the Mthonjaneni Municipality focussed on the next three year period. The projects / initiatives identified have been aligned to the focus areas for the municipality as reflected in the IDP of the Municipality.

F.2 THE FOCUS AREAS OF THE MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

The focus areas for the Mthonjaneni Municipality (Local KPA's) relate to the Five National Key Performance Areas as reflected below:

Table 44: National KPA's Versus Local KPA's

NATIONAL KPA	MTHONJANENI LOCAL KPA
Infrastructure & Service Development	Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Roads, Waste Disposal, Housing & Cemetery
Good Governance & Community Participation	IDP, Annual Report & Communication Plan
Local Economic Development	LED Implementation, Poverty Alleviation, Tourism & Spatial Development Framework (SDF)
Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development	Organogram, PMS & WSP
Financial Viability & Financial Management	Budget, SDBIP & Pauper Burials

F.3 THE IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH OF THE MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

The Mthonjaneni Municipality will fulfil both an implementation and a monitoring role in ensuring the goals and objectives as set out in this Integrated Development Plan is achieved. The Municipality will take direct responsibility for those projects relating to its mandated function and will further ensure that the commitments of other sector services providers, as reflected in this IDP is met.

The Mthonjaneni Municipality acknowledges that for a large number of projects as identified in the current Capital Investment Framework funding have not been secured as yet. It is not envisaged that projects for which funding has as yet not been committed will be implemented in the 2012/13 financial year. The Municipality will therefore during the next financial year continue its attempts to attract funding to these projects.

The diagram below depicts the strategic role that the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality will fulfil as part of their service delivery programme. Refer to Capital Investment Framework for more detail.

Co-ordinator

- Balanced approach to fund allocation & identification of strategic projects & programes
- Establish & disseminate guidelines & standards for efficient & effective service delivery in an integrated manner
- Ensure integration of actions that support each other & encourages innovation, coordination & methods of implementation

Implementor

- Provide funding for strategic, coordinated service delivery, especially in relation to services that are the responsibility of the Municipality
- Identify common strategic projects for implementation

Stimulator

- Create & communicate alternative incentives for service delivery & investment
- Create mechanisms that will ensure sustainable investment & economic opportunities
- Develop & provide training for new approach & requirements
- Coordinated & streamlined administration

Facilitator

- Identify needs & opportunities for intervention especially in relation to Cross-border initiatives
- Ensure that funding is available & within the budgetary allocation towards training, capacitation, project management, monitoring, evaluation & communication
- Establish an environment conducive to investment, skills transfer, BEE & service delivery

F.4. THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN / CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

The Implementation Plan of the Municipality, as reflected below. The implementation plan reflects the following information relating to the projects / initiatives identified and prioritised by the Municipality:

- Project Name: Provides a descriptive name for the project.
- Ward No: provides the spatial location of the project / development and intends at aligning and update SDF
- Objective No: provides for the alignment between the objectives & strategies set in terms of section c of this IDP,
- Status: Indicates what the current status of the project is. Distinction is made between preparation, planning, awaiting funding and implementation.
- Project Type: Determines whether the a particular project is a Capital or Operational
- Funding Source: Indicates the institution that will or will in all likelihood fund the project.
- Implementing Agent: Identifies who will take responsibility for the implementation of the project.
- Responsible Directorate: refers to the Mthonjaneni Section 57 Managers
- Budget 2012 – 2015: Reflects the proposed multi-year (if applicable) budget for the project.
- Funding Committed: Indicates whether the project is already underway or whether funding has been committed to the project or not.

NB: The Mthonjaneni recognises the need for the implementation plan, however it must be noted that a completed one will be incorporated in the Final IDP document.

MTHONJANENI PROJECT LIST

#	WARD	OBJECTIVE NO.	UNCTIONAL SECTO	KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	PROGRAMME & PROJECT DESCRIPTION	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	FUNDING SOURCE	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	PROJECT STAGE	TOTAL
1	2, 3 & 4	4	Water Infrastructure	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Greater Mthonjaneni SSA2 Water Provision	2014/2015	Manager Technical	MIG	uThungulu DM	Planning	R 16 351 497.00
2	4	4	Water Infrastructure	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Yanguye Water Project	Multi-Year	Manager Technical	DRDL	uThungulu DM	Planning	R -
3	5	4	Water Infrastructure	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Makhasaneni	Multi-Year	Manager Technical	MIG	uThungulu DM	Design Stage	R -
4	4	4	Water Infrastructure	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Sizanani Extension	Multi-Year	Manager Technical	MIG	uThungulu DM	On Hold / Provincial Fund Reg.	R -
5	4	4	Water Infrastructure	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Nqekwane Extension	Multi-Year	Manager Technical	MIG	uThungulu DM	On Hold / Provincial Fund Reg.	R -
6	4	4	Water Infrastructure	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Zululiyaduma Extension	Multi-Year	Manager Technical	MIG	uThungulu DM	On Hold / Provincial Fund Reg.	R -
7	4	4	Water Infrastructure	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Candolo Extension	Multi-Year	Manager Technical	MIG	uThungulu DM	On Hold / Provincial Fund Reg.	R -
8	2,3 and Infills 4,5 & 6	4	Sanitation Infrastructure	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	285 -3-VIP Sanitation Project	2012/2013	Manager Technical	MIG / uThungulu	uThungulu DM	Implementation	R 2 605 622.00
9	1	4	Roads & Storm Water & Transport	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Upgrade of Access Road to the Mthonjaneni Landfill	2012/2013	Manager Technical	MIG	uThungulu DM	Implementation (55% Complete)	R 900 000.00
10	1	4	Roads & Storm Water & Transport	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Urban Roads Upgrades(Phase 4b)	2012/2013	Manager Technical	MIG	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R 8 205 000.00
11	2,3,4,5 and 6	4	Roads & Storm Water & Transport	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Rural Roads Project	2012/2013	Manager Technical	MIG	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R 21 000 000.00
12	All wards	4	Housing Development	Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Housing Sector Plan Review	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	DRDL	Mthonjaneni	Under Review	R -
13	1	4	Housing Development	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Thubalethu (Proposed Low Cost Housing Extension)	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	Human Settlement	Mthonjaneni LM	Awaiting funding	R -
14	1	4	Housing Development	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Victoria (Proposed Middle Income Residential)	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	Human Settlement	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R -
15	3	4	Housing Development	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mgabhi Rural Housing	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	Human Settlement	Mthonjaneni LM	Awaiting funding	R -
16	3	4	Housing Development	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Ekuthuleni (Mission Property) Rural Housing	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	Human Settlement	Mthonjaneni LM	Awaiting funding	R -
17	4	4	Housing Development	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Yanguye (Rural Housing)	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	Human Settlement	Mthonjaneni LM	Construction	R 37 276 750.00
18	5	4	Housing Development	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Makhasaneni (Rural	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	Human Settlement	Mthonjaneni LM	Awaiting funding	R -
19	3	4	Housing Development	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Esibayeni Rural Housing	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	Human Settlement	Mthonjaneni LM	Awaiting funding	R -
20	6	4	Housing Development	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Ndundulu (Rural Housing)	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	Human Settlement	Mthonjaneni LM	Awaiting funding	R -
21	6	4	Housing Development	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Dubeni / Mabhung Housing Project	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	Human Settlement	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R 36 232 960.00
22	1	3	Sport & Recreational Facilities	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Sport field (Portion 2)	2012/2013	Manager Technical	MIG	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R 4 850 000.00
23	All Wards	1	Electricity Provision	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Free Basic Electricity	Multi-Year	Chief Financial Officer	Mthonjaneni L	Mthonjaneni LM	Implementation	R 485 000.00
24	All Wards	1	Electricity Provision	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Electricity Provision	2012/2013	Manager Technical	INEP	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R 15 000 000.00
25	All wards	1	Electricity Provision	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Electricity Provision	2012/2013	Manager Technical	Dept of Energy	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R 12 495 000.00
26	All wards	1	Electricity Provision	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Extended Public Works Programme	Multi-Year	Manager Technical	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R 1 100 000.00

27	All wards	1	Institutional Development	Good Governance & Community Participation	Ward projects uncompleted 2011/12	2012/2013	Manager Technical	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Implementation	R	2 000 000.00
28	2 & 5	1	Institutional Development	Good Governance & Community Participation	Ward projects 2012/13	2012/2013	Manager Technical	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R	3 000 000.00
29	2	3	Cemetery & Crematoriums	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mfule Cemetery Extension	Multi-Year	Manager Technical	Human Settlement	Mthonjaneni LM	Awaiting funding	R	-
30	1	3	Cemetery & Crematoriums	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Ndundulu New Cemetry	Multi-Year	Manager Technical	Human Settlement	Mthonjaneni LM	Awaiting funding	R	-
31	3	3	Education	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Sabiza Creche	Multi-Year	Manager Technical	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Awaiting funding	R	-
32	1	1	Spatial & Land Use Management	Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Small Town Regeneration Strategy	2012/2013	Manager Technical	Provincial Grant	Mthonjaneni LM	Construction	R	10 000 000.00
33	1	1	Community Centres	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Library	2012/2013	Director Corporate & Community Services	Equitable Share	Mthonjaneni LM	Operational	R	25 000.00
34	All wards	1	Roads & Storm Water & Transport	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Public Safety	2012/2013	Director Corporate & Community Services	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Operational	R	265 000.00
35	1	1	Waste Management	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Refuse Removal	2012/2013	Director Corporate & Community Services	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Operational	R	200 000.00
36	All Wards	8	Spatial & Land Use Management	Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Review the 2012-2017 IDP	2012/2013	Municipal Manager	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Draft IDP is being Reviewed	R	50 000.00
37	All wards	9	Governance	Good Governance & Community Participation	Annual Report	2012/2013	Municipal Manager	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Implementation	R	70 000.00
38	All wards	9	Governance	Good Governance & Community Participation	Communication Plan	Multi-Year	Municipal Manager	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Awaiting Funding	R	-
39	1	10	Economic Development	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Melmoth Industrial Park	Multi-Year	Manager Technical	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R	-
40	1	10	Economic Development	Local Economic Development	Tourist Craft Centre	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	DEDT	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R	-
41	1	10	Economic Development	Local Economic Development	Hawkers Stalls	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Construction	R	5 675 000.00
42	All wards	10	Economic Development	Local Economic Development	Poverty Alleviation Projects	2012/2013	Director Corporate & Community Services	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R	100 000.00
43	1	10	Economic Development	Local Economic Development	Ndundulu Hawkers Stalls	2012/2013	Director Corporate & Community Services	DEDT	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R	4 000 000.00
44	All wards	11	Spatial & Land Use Management	Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Spatial Development Framework	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	DRLD	Mthonjaneni LM	Under Review	R	-
45	1	10	Economic Development	Local Economic Development	Market Stalls (Sondela)	2012/2013	Director Corporate & Community Services	Provincial Grant	Private Investment	Implementation	R	1 800 000.00
46	1	10	Economic Development	Local Economic Development	Mfanefile Park	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	Provincial Grant	Private Investment	Planning	R	-
47	All Wards	11	Economic Development	Local Economic Development	LED Strategy	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	DEDT	Mthonjaneni LM	Require Reviewing/Awaiting funding	R	-
48	All wards	6	Governance	Good Governance & Community Participation	Organogram	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	N/A	Mthonjaneni LM	Implemented	R	-
49	All wards	6	Governance	Good Governance & Community Participation	Performance Management System	Multi-Year	Municipal Manager	N/A	Mthonjaneni LM	PMS is being Reviewed	R	-
50	N/A	6	Institutional Development	Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development	Works Skills Plan / Staff Training	Multi-Year	Director Corporate & Community Services	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R	-
51	All wards	7	Finance & IT	Financial Viability & Management	Budget Preparation	Multi-Year	Chief Financial Officer	N/A	Mthonjaneni LM	Planning	R	-
52	N/A	7	Finance & IT	Financial Viability & Management	SDBIP	Multi-Year	Chief Financial Officer	N/A	Mthonjaneni LM	Under Review	R	-
53	All wards	7	Cemetery & Crematoriums	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Pauper Burials	Multi-Year	Chief Financial Officer	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM	Implementation	R	300 000.00
53											**R**	**183 986 829.00**

MTHONJANENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY – PROJECT LIST (MULTI-YEAR BUDGET)

#	WARD	OBJECTIVE NO.	KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	PROGRAMME & PROJECT DESCRIPTION	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	FUNDING SOURCE	TOTAL	2012/2013 INTERNAL COMMITTED	2012/2013 INTERNAL NON-COMM.	2012/2013 EXTERNAL COMMITTED	2012/2013 EXTERNAL NON-COMM.	2013/2014 INTERNAL COMMITTED	2013/2014 INTERNAL NON-COMM.	2013/2014 EXTERNAL COMMITTED	2013/2014 EXTERNAL NON-COMM.	2014/2015 INTERNAL COMMITTED	2014/2015 INTERNAL NON-COMM.	2014/2015 EXTERNAL COMMITTED	2014/2015 EXTERNAL NON-COMM.
1	2, 3 & 4	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Greater Mthonjaneni SSA2 Water Provision	2014/2015	MIG	R 16 351 497.00												R 16 351 497.00
2	4	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Yanguye Water Project	Multi-Year	DRDL	R -												
3	5	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Makhasaneni	Multi-Year	MIG	R -												
4	4	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Sizanani Extension	Multi-Year	MIG	R -												
5	4	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Nqekwane Extension	Multi-Year	MIG	R -												
6	4	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Zululiyaduma Extension	Multi-Year	MIG	R -												
7	4	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Candolo Extension	Multi-Year	MIG	R -												
8	2,3 and Infills 4,5 & 6	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	285 -3-VIP Sanitation Project	2012/2013	MIG / uThungulu	R 2 605 622.00			R 2 605 622.00									
9	1	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Upgrade of Access Road to the Mthonjaneni Landfill	2012/2013	MIG	R 900 000.00			R 900 000.00									
10	1	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Urban Roads Upgrades(Phase 4b)	2012/2013	MIG	R 8 205 000.00			R 8 205 000.00									
11	2,3,4,5 and 6	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Rural Roads Project	2012/2013	MIG	R 21 000 000.00	R 21 000 000.00											
12	All wards	4	Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Housing Sector Plan Review	Multi-Year	DRDL	R -												
13	1	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Thubalethu (Proposed Low Cost Housing Extension)	Multi-Year	Human Settlement	R -												
14	1	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Victoria (Proposed Middle Income Residential)	Multi-Year	Human Settlement	R -												
15	3	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mgabhi Rural Housing	Multi-Year	Human Settlement	R -												
16	3	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Ekuthuleni (Mission Property) Rural Housing	Multi-Year	Human Settlement	R -												
17	4	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Yanguye (Rural Housing)	Multi-Year	Human Settlement	R 37 276 750.00			R 12 624 540.00				R 12 323 380.00				R 12 328 830.00	
18	5	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Makhasaneni (Rural	Multi-Year	Human Settlement	R -												
19	3	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Esibayeni Rural Housing	Multi-Year	Human Settlement	R -												
20	6	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Ndundulu (Rural Housing)	Multi-Year	Human Settlement	R -												
21	6	4	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Dubeni / Mabhung Housing Project	Multi-Year	Human Settlement	R 36 232 960.00			R 12 074 320.00				R 12 079 320.00				R 12 079 320.00	
22	1	3	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Sport field (Portion 2)	2012/2013	MIG	R 4 850 000.00			R 4 850 000.00									
23	All Wards	1	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Free Basic Electricity	Multi-Year	Mthonjaneni L	R 485 000.00	R 150 000.00				R 160 000.00				R 175 000.00			
24	All Wards	1	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Electricity Provision	2012/2013	INEP	R 15 000 000.00			R 15 000 000.00									
25	All wards	1	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Electricity Provision	2012/2013	Dept of Energy	R 12 495 000.00			R 12 495 000.00									
26	All wards	1	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Extended Public Works Programme	Multi-Year	Mthonjaneni LM	R 1 100 000.00	R 100 000.00		R 1 000 000.00									
27	All wards	1	Good Governance & Community Participation	Ward projects uncompleted 2011/12	2012/2013	Mthonjaneni LM	R 2 000 000.00			R 2 000 000.00									
28	2 & 5	1	Good Governance & Community Participation	Ward projects 2012/13	2012/2013	Mthonjaneni LM	R 3 000 000.00			R 3 000 000.00									
29	2	3	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Mfule Cemetery Extension	Multi-Year	Human Settlement	R -												
30	1	3	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Ndundulu New Cemetry	Multi-Year	Human Settlement	R -												
31	3	3	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Sabiza Creche	Multi-Year	Mthonjaneni LM	R -												
32	1	1	Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Small Town Regeneration Strategy	2012/2013	Provincial Grant	R 10 000 000.00			R 10 000 000.00									
33	1	1	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Library	2012/2013	Equitable Share	R 25 000.00	R 25 000.00											
34	All wards	1	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Public Safety	2012/2013	Mthonjaneni LM	R 265 000.00	R 265 000.00											
35	1	1	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Refuse Removal	2012/2013	Mthonjaneni LM	R 200 000.00	R 200 000.00											
36	All Wards	8	Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Review the 2012-2017 IDP	2012/2013	Mthonjaneni LM	R 50 000.00	R 50 000.00											
37	All wards	9	Good Governance & Community Participation	Annual Report	2012/2013	Mthonjaneni LM	R 70 000.00	R 70 000.00											
38	All wards	9	Good Governance & Community Participation	Communication Plan	Multi-Year	Mthonjaneni LM	R -												
39	1	10	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Melmoth Industrial Park	Multi-Year	Mthonjaneni LM	R -												
40	1	10	Local Economic Development	Tourist Craft Centre	Multi-Year	DEDT	R -												
41	1	10	Local Economic Development	Hawkers Stalls	Multi-Year	Mthonjaneni LM	R 5 675 000.00			R 1 800 000.00				R 1 890 000.00				R 1 985 000.00	

42	All wards	10	Local Economic Development	Poverty Alleviation Projects	2012/2013	Mthonjaneni LM	R 100 000.00	R 100 000.00											
43	1	10	Local Economic Development	Ndundulu Hawkers Stalls	2012/2013	DEDT	R 4 000 000.00			R 4 000 000.00									
44	All wards	11	Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Spatial Development Framework	Multi-Year	DRLD	R -												
45	1	10	Local Economic Development	Market Stalls (Sondela)	2012/2013	Provincial Grant	R 1 800 000.00			R 1 800 000.00									
46	1	10	Local Economic Development	Mfanefile Park	Multi-Year	Provincial Grant	R -												
47	All Wards	11	Local Economic Development	LED Strategy	Multi-Year	DEDT	R -												
48	All wards	6	Good Governance & Community Participation	Organogram	Multi-Year	N/A	R -												
49	All wards	6	Good Governance & Community Participation	Performance Management System	Multi-Year	N/A	R -												
50	N/A	6	Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development	Works Skills Plan / Staff Training	Multi-Year	Mthonjaneni LM	R -												
51	All wards	7	Financial Viability & Management	Budget Preparation	Multi-Year	N/A	R -												
52	N/A	7	Financial Viability & Management	SDBIP	Multi-Year	N/A	R -												
53	All wards	7	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment	Pauper Burials	Multi-Year	Mthonjaneni LM	R 300 000.00	R 90 000.00				R 100 000.00				R 110 000.00			
53							**R 183 986 829.00**	**R 22 050 000.00**	**R -**	**R 92 354 482.00**	**R -**	**R 260 000.00**	**R -**	**R 26 292 700.00**	**R -**	**R 285 000.00**	**R -**	**R 26 393 150.00**	**R 16 351 497.00**

SECTION G: PROJECTS

G1. INTRODUCTION

This section provides details of the current municipal projects and planned projects for the period of one year, it only focuses on the projects budgeted for in 2012/13 financial year. The table below indicates the budgeted projects / activities that are planned for the implementation over a period of one year only i.e. 2012/13 financial year, the projects reflected will translate into the municipal SDBIP.

G2. MTHONJANENI DETAILED CAPITAL BUDGET / PROJECTS FOR 2012/13

Table 45: Mthonjaneni Detailed Capital Budget / Projects for 2012/13

Project/ item	Source of funding	Amount
Urban Roads Upgrade	MIG	R8,205,000
Sportfield	MIG	R4,850,000
Market Stalls	CoGTA	R1,800,000
Ward Projects uncomplete 2011/12		R2,000,000
Electricity	INEP	R14,000,000
EPWP	INEP	R1,000,000
Ward projects 2012/13		R3,000,000
Small town	CoGTA	R10,000,000
Technical services		R490,000
Roads		R50,000
Municipal Manager		R25,000
Corporate Services		R300,000
Council		R540,000
Library		R25,000
Public Safety		R265,000
Electricity		R12,495,000
Refuse		R200,000
Finance		R90,000
Total Capital expenditure		**R59,335,000**

SECTION H: FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP

H1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

Financial Management is the cornerstone of any organization, controls and policies must be in place to achieve sound financial management. Over the first year of the 3-year plan, financial regulations and policies must be reviewed to ensure all legal, internal control and social requirements are met. Implementing the projects included in the 3-year plan will require large capital investment, which in turn requires effective management and control.

In meeting the demands associated with modernized practices towards sustain and enhancing financial viability; and addressing the specific needs of Mthonjaneni municipality within the context of limited resources and mounting service delivery expectations, necessitates that a comprehensive integrated approach towards financial sustainability be developed.
In terms of the approach adopted, the following core components will be deliberated on which collectively aim to positioning Mthonjaneni Municipality on a sustainable approach to service delivery.

The Mthonjaneni Municipality has recognized that to be successful the IDP must be linked to a workable financial plan, which includes a multiyear budget.

The financial plan is set out as follows:

- Legislative requirements
- Financial risks and key challenges
- Financial strategies – Overview
- Detailed financial issues and strategies
- Capital and investment programmes
- Multiyear budgets

H2. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The Act (System Act No. 32 of 2000) requires, as a core component of the IDP, the production of a Financial Management Plan (FMP) that must include a budget projection for a least the next three years (Section 26.(h). The FMP forms the cornerstone of any planning and financial strategy of the Municipality within the limits of available financial resources. The IDP is accordingly supported by a realistic estimation of available funding in terms of the capital and operational budget of the municipality.

Section 17(3) of the Local Government: Municipal Financial Management Act, (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) also requires that the Municipal Budget and the IDP are reconciled for a three year budget period.

H3. FINANCIAL RISKS AND KEY CHALLENGES

H 3.1. FINANCIAL RISKS

In order to maintain and improve on the financial position of Mthonjaneni Municipality, certain risks need to be managed, while financial management practices need to be continuously improved. The key financial risks confronting the municipality can be summarized as follows:

- The continued growth in outstanding debtors
- Deteriorating collection rate
- Decrease of collection of service charges

- Limited maintenance and renewal of infrastructure assets due to resource constraints
- Administration of agency functions with limited budget allocation.
- Inadequate utilization of tourism facilities resulting revenue losses.
- Increase capital commitment

H 3.2. KEY CHALLENGES

- Maintaining of unqualified audit reports
- The need to improve customer care
- The need to ensure legal compliance through all procedures and programmes
- The need to improve on the promotion broad- based economic empowerment

H4. FINANCIAL STRATEGY OVERVIEW

The strategy has been formulated to ensure that the Mthonjaneni Municipality maximises all available opportunities that would enhance council's financial strength considering thje cost shift environment that has been created with the implementation of assigned powers and functions.

The following section sets out general financial strategies that should guide the municipality now and in the future, in practicing sound financial management. The financial strategies

H 4.1. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

All aspects of matters relating to financial matters will take cognisance of council's social responsibilities including transformation and empowerment such as in council's procurement policy.

H 4.2. INVESTORS ATTRACTION

Council's main aim is to create a revenue base through the attraction of investors to the municipality. This will be done in conjunction with the District Municipality initiatives. An important factor considered by investors in relocating to an area is the ability of the authorities to demonstrate financial discipline; this includes adherence to statutory requirements, timely preparation and production of financial statements, adherence to generally recognized practices and unqualified audit reports. It is also intended that the business plan of the finance departments will address these factors.

In order for the finance department to deliver on these strategies it is council's intention to clearly define accounting policies and recruit the best finance people for the department. To this end council will define recruitment policy for finance staff, put in place a pre and continuing education policy and develop career progression paths for designated finance staff. Like the IDP, the financial action plan will be subject to a regular review and comparison of actual performance to predetermined performance measures.

H 4.3. REVENUE RAISING

The Mthonjaneni Municipality's main sources of revenue are from grants, property rates and municipal services such as collection of refuse. The short-term objective of the municipality is to identify and access all available revenue.

H 4.4. ASSET MANAGEMENT

It is important to maintain a regular inventory of property, plant and equipment, implementation of a maintenance programme and insurance cover review. This part of the plan will be extended to assist in identifying and listing unutilised/ uneconomic assets with view to disposal as indicated earlier. Although directly related to revenue raising, it is appropriate to include the monitoring of rental income and policies with the asset management programme. This asset management will ensure that the council is receiving economic benefit from the council owned land and buildings which are rented out.

H 4.5. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

It is most important that the Mthonjaneni Municipality maintains a strong finance department and in due courses an audit steering committee and internal audit function that will be responsible for monitoring financial and other controls.

The following policies and procedure will have to be developed or reviewed to ensure that there is a better financial management policy and procedures:

- Cash forecasts and cash flow monitoring against forecasts
- Budgeting methods
- Management reporting
- Credit risk management
- Credit policies
- Procurement policies
- Supplier payment periods
- Investment policies

Staff will be encouraged to adhere to value for money principles in carrying out their duties. On the issue of audit reports, both internal and external, council has to adopt a zero tolerance approach and measures will be put in place to ensure that any material or fundamental issues are addressed immediately. It is expected that the internal audit function will raise any material or fundamental issues before external audit. Council recognises the need to maintain a positive cash flow at all times and will be investigating various avenues to improve cash flow as it will result in additional revenue in the form of interest earned.

H 4.6. COST EFFECTIVENESS

In any organisation it is necessary to strive for cost effectiveness and municipalities are no different. It is council's intention to persue the shared services concept wherever possible. The sharing of services will enable the municipality to minimize total costs on these services. This area applies to all spheres of the municipality and should be an ongoing process. Apart from being cost effective when acquiring new services or assets, the current issues should also be addressed. For example many office automation cop[iers can print, fax and scan, thus allowing one piece of equipment to be bought, rather than many. This may result in huge cost savings.

In addition to office automation, the services that can be grouped as one billing for any company is network installation, management and maintenance of all printers and PCs on a particular network. Insurance policies should be reviewed on an annual basis ensuring that the assets are not over insured.

H5. DETAILED FINANCIAL ISSUES & STRATEGIES

The action plan identifies the most feasible strategies to increase efficiency and cost effectiveness within the Municipality. The implementation of the financial plan requires a team effort. A team approach requires the involvement of the Council, Municipal Manager and Chief Financial Officer in implementing these strategies. It is crucial that individuals to whom the responsibilities have been allocated according to the action plan be held accountable for the outcome of these strategies. The progress made towards achieving these strategies should be measurable and it is essential that these strategies be included in the performance appraisals of individuals. Council overall financial strategy is structured into the following core components to allow for clearer understanding of tasks:

- Subsidies and Grants
- Credit Control and Debt recovery policy
- Asset Management Strategies
- Budget and Finance Reform
- Training and Development of Staff
- Free Basic Services
- Income Allocation and Sources

H 5.1. SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS

In order for Mthonjaneni Municipality to obtain maximum benefit from external funds available, a policy laying out the relevant procedures has been put in place within the institution to ensure that all grants, donations and subsidies are investigated, applied for and received at the appropriate times. The policy will ensure that council receives maximum benefits from external funding available.

H 5.2. CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY

The policy should set out ways in which the municipality intends to control and manage the recovery of outstanding debt due to council. This policy should be in place subjects to regular updates. The policy lays down the basis for distribution of accounts, collection procedures, interest and penalties to be charged in the event of non-payment, with strong focus on management reporting requirements pursuant of key legislative requirements and performance management.

H 5.3. ASSET MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The purpose of the strategy is to optimise the use of all assets under the control of Mthonjaneni Municipality, given the financial exposure and the revenue streams earned by the municipality rendering of services to the community.

H 5.4. ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY

This policy is deemed necessary in order to facilitate the effective management, control and maintenance of the assets. The policy is in place and is subject to regular review. The prime objectives of the policy are to ensure that the assets of Mthonjaneni Municipality are properly managed and accounted for by:

- o Ensuring the accurate recording of asset information
- o The accurate recording of asset movement
- o Exercising strict control over all assets
- o Providing correct and meaningful management information
- o Compliance with Council's Insurance Policy and Payment Procedure

- Effecting adequate insurance of all assets
- Maintenance of Council's Assets

H 5.4.1. ASSET MOVEMENT SYSTEM

At the time of commissioning a GRAP compliant Asset Register, an asset tracking system using bar-coded discs and scanners was put in place. With the completion of the Asset Register, the asset tracking system will be fully operational.

The system will allow for regular audits of all assets to be completed in a shorter time frame and therefore allowing for more regular updates of the register.

H 5.5. BUDGET AND FINANCE REFORM

A considerable amount of time and effort has been expended on ensuring that Mthonjaneni Municipality has the capacity to deliver on the finance and budget reporting requirements as prescribed by the National Treasury. A Finance Standing Committee is overseeing the process and significant progress has been made in some areas. Specific tasks being performed are:

- Employment of interns and short term contract workers
- Reconciliation of assets
- Training
- Financial System Reporting

H 5.6. TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF STAFF

Training sessions and courses are continually being planned to ensure that all, financial as well as non-financial, senior staff and councillors will be in a better position to evaluate the financial position of the Municipality. The Council also has an approved skills development plan, which is being implemented and is used to guide training of both Councillors and Officials.

H 5.7. INCOME ALLOCATIONS AND SOURCES

The Mthonjaneni Municipality primary sources of funding can be summarised as follows:

- External Sources
    - Government Grants and subsidies
    - Capital Grants
- Discretionary Sources
    - Property rates
    - Service charges on refusal removal
    - Rental of Facilities and Equipment
    - Interest on investment
    - Agency Services
    - Fines
    - Licenses and Permits

H6. MTHONJANENI BUDGET SUMMARY

Table 46: KZN285 Mthonjaneni A1 Budget Summary

Description R thousands	2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
Financial Performance			
Property rates	6 650	7 000	7 050
Service charges	17 496	19 500	21 250
Investment revenue	2 250	2 450	2 800
Transfers recognised – operational	27 777	30 264	32 657
Other own revenue	20 281	5 830	6 475
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	74 454	65 044	70 232
Employee costs	17 202	20 000	22 000
Remuneration of councillors	2 796	3 000	3 300
Depreciation & asset impairment	4 500	6 000	7 500
Finance charges	2 300	2 300	2 300
Materials and bulk purchases	17 731	21 000	25 500
Transfers and grants	240	260	285
Other expenditure	14 341	16 095	17 844
Total Expenditure	59 110	68 655	78 729
Surplus/(Deficit)	15 344	(3 611)	(8 497)
Transfers recognised - capital	39 855	15 660	16 550
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	55 199	12 049	8 053
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	55 199	12 049	8 053
Capital expenditure & funds sources			
Capital expenditure	59 335	15 660	16 550
Transfers recognised - capital	39 855	15 660	16 550
Public contributions & donations	–	–	–
Borrowing	11 000	–	–
Internally generated funds	8 480	–	–
Total sources of capital funds	59 335	15 660	16 550
Financial position			
Total current assets	50 096	50 626	51 156
Total non current assets	173 832	183 492	192 542
Total current liabilities	31 630	12 530	11 400
Total non current liabilities	13 520	3 000	3 300
Community wealth/Equity	178 779	218 588	228 998
Cash flows			
Net cash from (used) operating	67 219	25 619	23 173
Net cash from (used) investing	(59 335)	(15 660)	(16 550)
Net cash from (used) financing	9 880	(1 150)	(1 180)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	55 908	64 717	70 160
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation			
Cash and investments available	46 040	46 040	46 040
Application of cash and investments	16 685	(2 108)	(2 640)
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	29 355	48 148	48 680

Asset management			
Asset register summary (WDV)	173 832	183 492	192 542
Depreciation & asset impairment	4 500	6 000	7 500
Renewal of Existing Assets	19 550	15 660	16 550
Repairs and Maintenance	2 731	3 000	3 500
Free services			
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	216	250	280
Revenue cost of free services provided	761	800	841

H7. MTHONJANENI BUDGETED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY VOTE, STANDARD....

Table 47: KZN285 Mthonjaneni Table A5 Budgeted Capital Expenditure by Vote, Standard Classification & Funding

Vote Description	Ref	2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	**Budget Year 2012/13**	**Budget Year +1 2013/14**	**Budget Year +2 2014/15**
Capital expenditure - Vote				
Multi-year expenditure to be appropriated	2			
Vote 1 – Council		540	–	–
Vote 2 - Municipal Manager		25	–	–
Vote 3 - Financial Services		90	–	–
Vote 4 - Corporate and Community Services		325	–	–
Vote 7 - Protection Services		265	–	–
Vote 8 - Technical Services		31 395	15 660	16 550
Vote 9 -		200	–	–
Vote 10 -		26 495	–	–
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	7	**59 335**	**15 660**	**16 550**
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		**59 335**	**15 660**	**16 550**
Capital Expenditure - Standard				
Governance and administration		**980**	**–**	**–**
Executive and council		565	–	–
Budget and treasury office		90	–	–
Corporate services		325	–	–
Community and public safety		**265**	**–**	**–**
Community and social services		–	–	–
Sport and recreation				
Public safety		265	–	–
Housing				
Health		–	–	–
Economic and		**31 395**	**15 660**	**16 550**

environmental services				
Planning and development				
Road transport		31 395	15 660	16 550
Environmental protection				
Trading services		**26 695**	**–**	**–**
Electricity		26 495	–	–
Water				
Waste water management				
Waste management		200	–	–
Other				
Total Capital Expenditure - Standard	3	**59 335**	**15 660**	**16 550**
<u>Funded by:</u>				
National Government		39 855	15 660	16 550
Transfers recognised - capital	4	**39 855**	**15 660**	**16 550**
Public contributions & donations	5			
Borrowing	6	11 000		
Internally generated funds		8 480		
Total Capital Funding	7	**59 335**	**15 660**	**16 550**

H8: MTHONJANENI TRANSFERS AND GRANT RECEIPTS

Table 48: KZN285 Mthonjaneni Supporting Table SA18 Transfers and Grant Receipts

Description	**Ref**	**2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework**		
R thousand		**Budget Year 2012/13**	**Budget Year +1 2013/14**	**Budget Year +2 2014/15**
RECEIPTS:	1, 2			
<u>Operating Transfers and Grants</u>				
National Government:		**27 407**	**29 619**	**31 978**
Local Government Equitable Share		25 107	26 969	29 278
Finance Management		1 500	1 750	1 750
Municipal Systems Improvement		800	900	950
Other transfers/grants [insert description]				
Provincial Government:		**370**	**645**	**679**
LIBRARY		370	645	679
District Municipality:		**–**	**–**	**–**

Uthungulu				
Other grant providers:		**–**	**–**	**–**
[insert description]				
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	5	**27 777**	**30 264**	**32 657**
<u>Capital Transfers and Grants</u>				
National Government:		**19 055**	**13 770**	**14 565**
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)		13 055	13 770	14 565
INEP		6 000		
Provincial Government:		**2 800**	**1 890**	**1 985**
MARKET STALLS		**1 800**	**1 890**	**1 985**
EPWP		**1 000**		
Sport and Recreation				
District Municipality:		**–**	**–**	**–**
Uthungulu				
Other grant providers:		**–**	**–**	**–**
[insert description]				
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	5	**21 855**	**15 660**	**16 550**
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS		**49 632**	**45 924**	**49 207**

H9. MTHONJANENI TRANSFERS AND GRANTS MADE BY THE MUNICIPALITY (Indigent Support)

Table 49: KZN285 Mthonjaneni Supporting Table SA21 Transfers & Grants made by the Municipality

Description **R thousand**	**Ref**	**2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework**		
		Budget Year 2012/13	**Budget Year +1 2013/14**	**Budget Year +2 2014/15**
<u>Cash Transfers to Groups of Individuals</u>				
Insert description	5			
Indigent support/Fbe/ Pensioners rebates		150	160	175
Pauper burials		90	100	110
Total Cash Transfers To Groups Of Individuals:		**240**	**260**	**285**

TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	6	240	260	285

H10. MTHONJANENI SUPPORTING SUMMARY COUNCILLOR AND STAFF BENEFITS

Table 50: KZN285 Mthonjaneni Supporting Table SA22 Summary Councillor & staff Benefits

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration R thousand	Ref	2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other)	1			
Basic Salaries and Wages		1 871	3 000	3 300
Pension and UIF Contributions		239		
Medical Aid Contributions				
Motor Vehicle Allowance		544		
Cellphone Allowance		142		
Sub Total - Councillors		**2 796**	**3 000**	**3 300**
% increase	4	**–**	**7.3%**	**10.0%**
Senior Managers of the Municipality	2			
Basic Salaries and Wages		2 377	3 450	3 800
Pension and UIF Contributions		5		
Performance Bonus		368		
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	380		
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality		**3 130**	**3 450**	**3 800**
% increase	4	**–**	**10.2%**	**10.1%**
Other Municipal Staff				
Basic Salaries and Wages		9 710	16 550	18 200
Pension and UIF Contributions		1 355		
Medical Aid Contributions		641		
Overtime		372		
Performance Bonus		851		
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	215		
Housing Allowances	3	7		
Other benefits and allowances	3	576		
Long service awards		250		
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	95		
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff		**14 072**	**16 550**	**18 200**
% increase	4	**–**	**17.6%**	**10.0%**
Total Parent Municipality		**19 998**	**23 000**	**25 300**
		–	**15.0%**	**10.0%**
TOTAL SALARY, ALLOWANCES & BENEFITS		**19 998**	**23 000**	**25 300**
% increase	4	**–**	**15.0%**	**10.0%**

TOTAL MANAGERS AND STAFF	5	17 202	20 000	22 000

H11. MTHONJANENI CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON NEW ASSET BY CLASS

Table 51: KZN285 Mthonjaneni Supporting Table SA34a Capital Expenditure on New Assets by Asset Class

Description	**Ref**	**2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework**		
R thousand	**1**	**Full Year Forecast**	**Budget Year 2012/13**	**Budget Year +1 2013/14**
Capital expenditure on new assets by Asset Class/Sub-class				
Infrastructure		**1 590**	**25 200**	**–**
Infrastructure – Electricity		1 590	25 000	–
Transmission & Reticulation		1 590	25 000	
Infrastructure – Other		–	200	–
Waste Management			200	
Community		**6 676**	**12 800**	**–**
Community halls		4 500		
Social rental housing	8			
Other		2 176	12 800	
Other assets		**2 733**	**1 785**	**–**
General vehicles		700	500	
Specialised vehicles	10	–	–	–
Plant & equipment		148	880	
Computers - hardware/equipment		81	135	
Furniture and other office equipment		104	270	
Civic Land and Buildings		1 550		
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)				
Other		150		
Total Capital Expenditure on new assets	1	**10 999**	**39 785**	**–**

H12. CAPITAL EXPENSITURE ON THE RENEWAL OF EXISTING ASSETS BY ASSET CLASS

Table 52: KZN285 Mthonjaneni Supporting Table SA34b Capital Expenditure of the Renewal of Existing Assets by Asset Class

Description R thousand	Ref 1	2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework Budget Year 2012/13	 Budget Year +1 2013/14	 Budget Year +2 2014/15
Capital expenditure on renewal of existing assets by Asset Class/Sub-class				
-				
Infrastructure	2,3	**14 550**	**13 770**	**14 565**
Roads, Pavements & Bridges		13 055	13 770	14 565
Storm water				
Infrastructure – Electricity		1 495	–	–
Community	7,8	**5 000**	**1 890**	**1 985**
Other assets		**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Capital Expenditure on renewal of existing assets	1	**19 550**	**15 660**	**16 550**

H13. MTHONJANENI REPAIRS AND MAINTENENCE EXPENDITURE

Table 53: KZN285 Mthonjaneni Supporting Table SA34c Repairs & Maintenance Expenditure by Asset Class

Description R thousand	Ref 1	2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework Budget Year 2012/13	 Budget Year +1 2013/14	 Budget Year +2 2014/15
Repairs and maintenance expenditure by Asset Class/Sub-class				
-				
Infrastructure		**1 000**	**1 120**	**1 280**
Infrastructure - Road transport		300	350	400
Roads, Pavements & Bridges		300	350	400
Storm water				
Infrastructure – Electricity		300	320	380
Generation				
Transmission & Reticulation		300	320	380
Infrastructure – Other		400	450	500
Waste Management		400	450	500
Transportation	2			
Gas				

Other	3			
Other assets		**1 731**	**1 880**	**2 220**
General vehicles		568	620	750
Specialised vehicles	10	–	–	–
Plant & equipment		248	260	330
Computers - hardware/equipment		75	100	130
Furniture and other office equipment				
Abattoirs				
Markets				
Civic Land and Buildings		780	820	910
Other Buildings				
Other Land				
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)				
Other		60	80	100
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	1	**2 731**	**3 000**	**3 500**

H14. MTHONJANENI DETAILED CAPITAL BUDGET

Table 54: KZN285 Mthonjaneni Supporting Table SA36 Detailed Capital Budget

Municipal Vote/Capital project **R thousand**	**Ref** 4	**Program/Project description**	**Project number**	**IDP Goal code 2**	**2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework** **Budget Year 2012/13**	**Budget Year +1 2013/14**	**Budget Year +2 2014/15**
Parent municipality: *List all capital projects grouped by Municipal Vote*							
Urban Roads upgrade hase 4B		**MIG**			8 205		
Sportsfield		MIG			4 850		
Market Stalls		Provincial grant			1 800		
ward projects uncomplere 2011/2012					2 000		
Electricity		INEP			8 000		
Electricity		INEP			6 000		
EPWP					1 000		
Ward projects 2012/2013					3 000		
Small town		Provincial grant			10 000		

Technical services					490		
Roads					50		
Municipal Manager					25		
Corporate Services					300		
Council					540		
Library					25		
Public Safety					265		
Electricity					12 495		
Refuse					200		
Finance					90		
Parent Capital expenditure	1				**59 335**	**–**	**–**
Total Capital expenditure					**59 335**	**–**	**–**

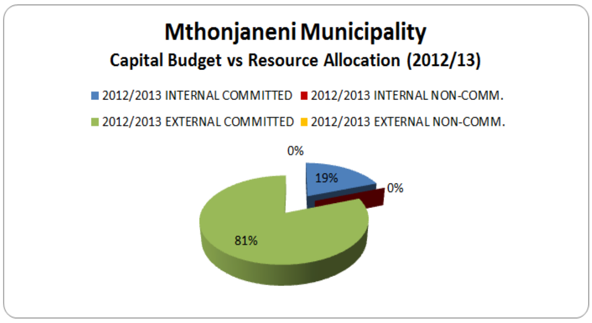
H15. CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME AND FRAMEWORK

A Capital Investment Framework (CIF) was developed as part of the Financial Plan demonstrating the relationship between what resources are required to meet the challenges as per mandate and the actual budget implications, incorporating the respective MTEF's of the Provincial Sector Departments in an attempt to set the framework for capital investment. It is clear that the need by far over exceeds the resource allocation, as well as the ability of the Mthonjaneni Municipality to fulfill its mandate through the allocation of own resources, hence its dependency on external grant funding to deliver services.

The table below depicts the projects and programmes applicable for the 2012/2013 financial year, which demonstrates an internal committed financial requirement of R22,050 million and a R0 million as non-committed. A R92,354 million external committed capital funding (this includes various sector departments and uThungulu DM MIG Funding towards water and sanitation), and a total of R0 million external non-committed funding requirement.

#	OUTCOME BASED (CATALYTIC PROJECTS)	PROGRAMME & PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	2012/2013 INTERNAL COMMITTED	2012/2013 INTERNAL NON-COMM.	2012/2013 EXTERNAL COMMITTED	2012/2013 EXTERNAL NON-COMM.
1	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Greater Mthonjaneni SSA2 Water Provision	R 16,351,497.00				
2	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Yanguye Water Project	R -				
3	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Makhasaneni	R -				
4	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Sizanani Extension	R -				
5	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Nqekwane Extension	R -				
6	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Zuluiyaduma Extension	R -				
7	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Mthonjaneni Tanker Reduction: Candolo Extension	R -				
8	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	285 -3-VIP Sanitation Project	R 2,605,622.00			R 2,605,622.00	
9	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Upgrade of Access Road to the Mthonjaneni Landfill	R 900,000.00			R 900,000.00	
10	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Urban Roads Upgrades(Phase 4b)	R 8,205,000.00			R 8,205,000.00	
11	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Rural Roads Project	R 21,000,000.00	R 21,000,000.00			
12	Sustainable Urban & Rural Development	Housing Sector Plan Review	R -				
13	Sustainable Urban & Rural Development	Thubalethu (Proposed Low Cost Housing Extension)	R -				
14	Sustainable Urban & Rural Development	Victoria (Proposed Middle Income Residential)	R -				
15	Sustainable Urban & Rural Development	Mgabhi Rural Housing	R -				
16	Sustainable Urban & Rural Development	Ekuthuleni (Mission Property) Rural Housing	R -				
17	Sustainable Urban & Rural Development	Yanguye (Rural Housing)	R 37,276,750.00			R 12,624,540.00	
18	Sustainable Urban & Rural Development	Makhasaneni (Rural	R -				
19	Sustainable Urban & Rural Development	Esibayeni Rural Housing	R -				
20	Sustainable Urban & Rural Development	Ndundulu (Rural Housing)	R -				
21	Sustainable Urban & Rural Development	Dubeni / Mabhung Housing Project	R 36,232,960.00			R 12,074,320.00	
22	Sustainable Social & Economic Change	Sport field (Portion 2)	R 4,850,000.00			R 4,850,000.00	
23	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Free Basic Electricity	R 485,000.00	R 150,000.00			
24	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Electricity Provision	R 15,000,000.00			R 15,000,000.00	
25	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Electricity Provision	R 12,495,000.00			R 12,495,000.00	
26	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Extended Public Works Programme	R 1,100,000.00	R 100,000.00		R 1,000,000.00	
27	Good Governance, Institutional Development & Financial Viability	Ward projects uncompleted 2011/12	R 2,000,000.00			R 2,000,000.00	
28	Good Governance, Institutional Development & Financial Viability	Ward projects 2012/13	R 3,000,000.00			R 3,000,000.00	
29	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Mfule Cemetery Extension	R -				
30	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Ndundulu New Cemetry	R -				
31	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Sabiza Creche	R -				
32	Localising National & Provincial Priortities	Small Town Regeneration Strategy	R 10,000,000.00			R 10,000,000.00	
33	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Library	R 25,000.00	R 25,000.00			
34	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Public Safety	R 265,000.00	R 265,000.00			
35	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Refuse Removal	R 200,000.00	R 200,000.00			
36	Integrated Development Planning	Review the 2012-2017 IDP	R 50,000.00	R 50,000.00			
37	Good Governance, Institutional Development & Financial Viability	Annual Report	R 70,000.00	R 70,000.00			
38	Good Governance, Institutional Development & Financial Viability	Communication Plan	R -				
39	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Melmoth Industrial Park	R -				
40	Job Creation & LED	Tourist Craft Centre	R -				
41	Job Creation & LED	Hawkers Stalls	R 5,675,000.00			R 1,800,000.00	
42	Job Creation & LED	Poverty Alleviation Projects	R 100,000.00	R 100,000.00			
43	Job Creation & LED	Ndundulu Hawkers Stalls	R 4,000,000.00			R 4,000,000.00	
44	Localising National & Provincial Priortities	Spatial Development Framework	R -				
45	Job Creation & LED	Market Stalls (Sondela)	R 1,800,000.00			R 1,800,000.00	
46	Job Creation & LED	Mfanefile Park	R -				
47	Sustainable Social & Economic Change	LED Strategy	R -				
48	Good Governance, Institutional Development & Financial Viability	Organogram	R -				
49	Good Governance, Institutional Development & Financial Viability	Performance Management System	R -				
50	Good Governance, Institutional Development & Financial Viability	Works Skills Plan / Staff Training	R -				
51	Good Governance, Institutional Development & Financial Viability	Budget Preparation	R -				
52	Good Governance, Institutional Development & Financial Viability	SDBIP	R -				
53	Provision & Maintenance of Infrastructure	Pauper Burials	R 300,000.00	R 90,000.00			
53			R 183,986,829.00	R 22,050,000.00	R -	R 92,354,482.00	R -
							114,404,482
							62%

The diagrams below reflect that Mthonjaneni Municipality is largely dependent on External Sources of funding. Thus for Mthonjaneni Municipality to ensure delivery in response to its mandate and priority needs (Localized Investment and Provincial Catalytic Interventions), the success thereof is pending the manner in which the Provincial Sector Departments aligns these identified projects with their respective MTEF's. The following diagrams per financial year show dependency on external sources of funding between 81% and 99%.



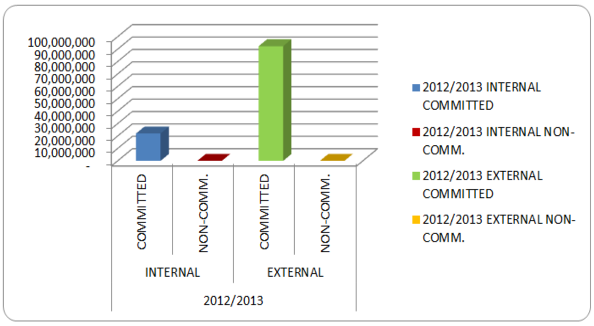


Figure 25: Mthonjaneni Capital Budget vs. Resource Allocation (2012/13)

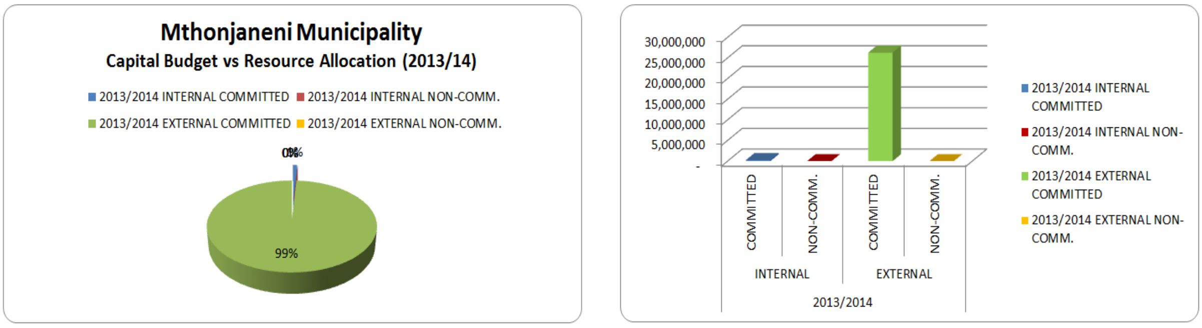


Figure 26: Mthonjaneni Capital Budget vs. Resource Allocation (2013/14)

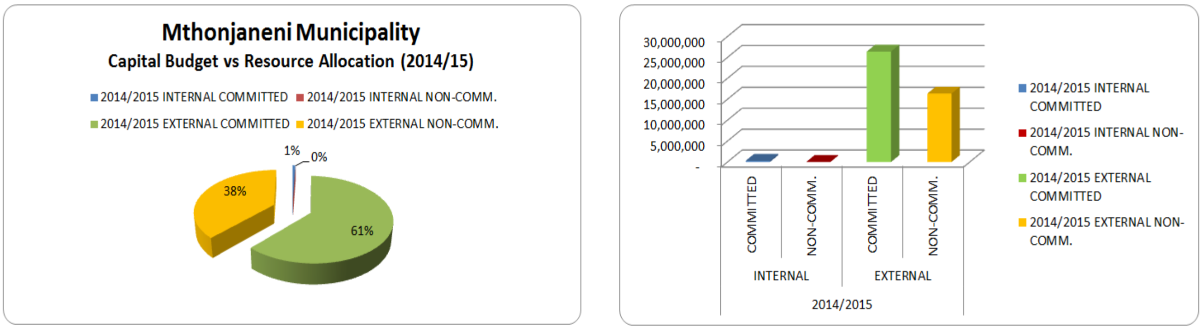


Figure 27: Mthonjaneni Capital Budget vs. Resource Allocation (2014/15)

SECTION I: ORGANISATION PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

I1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Performance management is a strategic management approach that equips the Mayor, Municipal Manager, Heads of Departments, employees and stakeholders with a set of tools and techniques to regularly plan, continuously monitor, periodically measure and review the performance of the institution against indicators and targets for efficiency, effectiveness and impact. The PMS entail a framework that describes and represent how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurements, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organised and managed.

The core elements of the system are:

- Organizational PMS;
- Section 57 Performance contracts;
- Employee Performance Appraisal System
- IT System;
- Performance Audit Committee;
- Annual Report;
- Quarterly Reports
- Public Participation and internal and external communication mechanisms
- Performance scorecards at departmental levels for further development of departmental service delivery and budget implementation plans;
- Conducting PMS information session for general staff
- Linking the organizational and individual PMS

The Performance Management Framework has been developed and the PMS policy is in place. The Municipal Manager and Managers directly reporting to the Municipal Manager are required to sign Performance Agreements on annual basis.

Section 41(1)(a) and (b) of the Municipal Systems Act, requires a Municipality to (a) set appropriates key performance indicators as a yardstick for measuring performance including outcomes and impact of its development priorities and objectives.

(b) set measurable performance targets with regard to those development priorities and objectives.

Section 26(i) of the Municipal Systems Act requires that the Councils IDP reflects the key performance indicators and performance targets as determined in terms of Section 41 of the Act.

I.2 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK & PMS POLICY

Both the Performance Management Framework and Policy outlined the objectives and principles of Mthonjaneni Municipality PMS.

The **objectives** of the Mthonjaneni PMS are as follows:

- Facilitate increased accountability among the citizens, political and administrative components of the municipality,
- Facilitate learning and improvement through enabling the municipality to employ the best approaches for desired impact and improve service delivery.

- Provide early warning signals in case of a risk against implementation of the IDP and ensuring that the system itself makes provision for Council to be timeously informed of risks for facilitation and intervention.
- Facilitate decision-making though an appropriate information management mechanism enhancing efficient, effective and informed decision making, especially in allocation of resources.

The performance management system is guided by the following **principles**:

Simplicity
The system will need to be kept as simple as possible to ensure that the municipality can develop, implement, manage and review the system without placing an unnecessary great burden on the existing capacity of the municipality.

Politically acceptable and administratively managed
The system must be acceptable to political role players on all levels. It must also be flexible enough to be accepted by the municipal council and to enjoy buy-in across political differences. The process will involve both Councillors and officials but the day-to-day management of the process will be managed administratively with regular report back on progress to the political level.

Implementable
Considering the resource framework of the municipality, the PMS should be implementable with these resources, which will include time, institutional, financial, and technical resources.

Transparency and accountability
The development and implementation of a PMS should be inclusive, transparent and open. The general public should, through the system, be made aware of how the operations of the municipality are being administered, how the public resources are being spent and who certain responsibilities belong to.

Efficient and sustainable
The PMS should, like other services within the municipality, be cost effective and should be professionally administered, and needs to happen in a sustainable manner.

Public participation
The constituency of the municipality should be granted their legal rights, in terms of the Constitution and the MSA, through encouragement of public participation by the municipality during the development and implementation of a PMS.

Integration
The PMS should be developed and implemented in such a manner that it will be integrated with the integrated development process of the municipality and its employee performance management.

Objectivity
The PMS to be developed and implemented must be developed on a sound value system with the management of the system and the information it is based upon being objective and credible.

Reliability
The PMS should provide reliable information on the progress made by the municipality in achieving the objectives as set out in its IDP.

I.3 PERFORMANCE AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Mthonjaneni Municipality has the Audit committee in place to audit performance measures. It consists of .... members and meets quarterly.

I.4 ANNUAL REPORT

The Annual Report for the 2011/12 financial year has been prepared by the municipality using. The AG comments and action plan in response to the AG comments are outlined in **page 65 - 67**.

I.5. ORGANISATIONAL PMS / MTHONJANENI 2012/13 ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD

The objectives, key performance indicators and targets for 2012/13 financial year for the Mthonjaneni Municipality are indicated in the on the Organisational scorecard. The Organisational Scorecard of the Municipality, as reflected below. The organisational scorecard reflects the following information relating PMS of the municipality:

- Line Ref: Indicate the line reference for each individual local key performance area OS means / refers to Organisational Scorecard.
- National KPA: Indicate the general National Key Performance Areass that are applicable to all local government sphere, they are also known as focus areas.
- Local KPA: Indicate Local Key Performance Areas that are applicable to the specific municipality, this area is also known as the focus area.
- Strategic Objective: Indicates the path for the desired outcome that the municipality will effect.
- Measurable Objective: indicates the desired impact that the particular activity may have after implementation.
- Performance Indicator: Indicates the measurement that helps in assessing whether the desired outcome is either attained or not.
- Baseline: Refers to the current starting point i.e. Mthonjaneni baseline for the annual report will reflect the previous year, whether it's in place etc.
- Backlog: Refers to the outstanding task / challenge that the municipality is still facing currently.
- Target: Indicates the goal or milestone that must be achieved within a specified timeframe, it also known as the time bound measurement .
- Responsible Department: reflect the responsible departmental manager / Director within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality.
- Financial Implication: reflects to cost related tasks, in this instance it indicate both the cost free and cost effective activities for the Mthonjaneni municipality.

The reason why the Mthonjaneni organisational scorecard is done as described above, is effected in order to ensure that the alignment between the IDP, PMS and Budget is attained and sustained, for the purposes of ensuring credible IDP for the municipality.

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013														
Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2011/2012	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS1	Infrastructure & Service Development	FBE	To facilitate the provision of free basic services to indigent household	Households with access to free basic electricity	Number of households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CFO	R150 000
OS2		Electricity	To reduce infrastructural backlogs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MTS	R8 000 000
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MTS	R6 000 000
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MTS	R12 495 000
OS3		EPWP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MTS	R 1000 000

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013														
Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2011 / 2012	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS4	Infrastructure & Service Development	Urban Roads Upgrade phase 4B	To expand the provision of municipal services to all households in Mthonjaneni in terms of national standards	New Municipal roads construct	Km of tar (Melmoth)	-	-	100 % Construction for ...KM				100% Construction for ...KM	MTS	R8 205 000
OS5		Roads			Km of Gravel	-	-	100 % Construction for ...KM	-	-	-	100% Construction for ...KM	MTS	R50 000
OS6		Refuse	To promote access to community facilities	-	Number of households with access to refuse removal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MTS	R200 000

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013															
Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2011/2012	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS7	Infrastructure & Service Development	Sportsfield	To provide access to community facilities	Functional Sportsfield	% & No. of Sportsfields constructed	-	-	100% Completed Sportsfield constructed	-	-	-	100% Completed Sportsfield constructed	MTS	R4 850 000
OS8		Community Halls		Functional Community Halls	-	-	-	100% Completed Community Halls constructed	-	-	-	100% Completed Community Halls constructed	MTS	R4 500 000

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013														
Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2010/2011	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS9	Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development	Organogram	To create a viable and sustatinable work environment	Implement 11/12 Organogram	Date Implemented	11/12 Organogram	-	Oct 2012	N/A	Oct 12	N/A	N/A	CS	R0.00
				Approved 2013/2014 Organogram	Date approved	-	-	May 2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	May 2013	CS	R0.00
OS10		Workplace Skills plan		Date Approved	Date Approved			May 2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	May 2013	CS	R0.00
				Budget Spent on WSP	% Spent	-	-	100 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	25%	CS	-
OS11		Local Labour Forums		Functional Labour Forum	No. of Meetings	0	-	4	1	1	1	1	CS	R0.00

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013														
Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2011/2012	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS12	Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development	Three highest levels of Management (EEP)	To create a viable and sustainable work environment	Implement The Employment Equity Plan (EEP)	No. of Municipal Manager	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	OMM	R0.00
OS13					No. of Sec 57 Managers	2	2	4	N/A	2	0	0	OMM	R0.00

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2011/2012														
Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2011/2012	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS1 4	Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development	PMS	To create a viable and sustatinable work environment	Credible Performance Management System	Yes/No	PMS Framework Plan & Policy	-	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	OMM	R0.00
OS1 5				Sec 57 Managers Performance Agreements	No. of Signed Performance Agreements	2	2	4	2	2	N/A	N/A	OMM	R0.00
				Annual performance Report	Date Submitted	10/11 Annual Performance Report	-	31 Aug 2012	31 Aug 2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	OMM	R0.00

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013														
Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2011/2012	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS16	Financial Viability and Financial Management	Annual Financial Statement		Submission of Annual Financial Statements in compliance with GRAP standards	Date submitted	2011/12 Annual Financial Statements Is in place	-	31 Aug 2013	31 Aug 2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	CFO	R0.00
OS17		Budget		Adopted Budget	Date Adopted	-	-	May 2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	May 2013	CFO	-
		Supply Chain Management	To ensure that transparency is attained	SCM performance reporting	Monthly SCM Reporting	12 SCM Reporting	-	12 SCM Performance Reports	3	3	3	3	CFO	R0.00
		Asset register		Updated Asset Register	Quarterly Update Asset Register	Asset Register is in place		4 Updated Asset Register	1	1	1	1	CFO	R0.00

		SDBIP		Completed SDBIP	Completion Date	SDBIP is in place	-	29 Jun 2012	29 Jun 2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	CFO	R0.00

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013														
Line Ref	**National KPA**	**Local KPA**	**Strategic Objective**	**Measurable Objective / Output**	**Performance Indicator**	**Baseline 2012 / 2013**	**Backlog**	**2012/2013 IDP**					**Responsible Dept**	**Financial Implication**
								Target	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**		
OS18	Financial Viability and Financial Management	Expenditure Management	To ensure that all expenditure is managed in terms of all financial legislation	Total operating budget spent	R value	-	-	R59 110 000	R14 777 500	R14 777 500	R14 777 500	R14 777 500	CFO	R59 110 000
				Quarterly operational expenditure as a % of planned expenditure	% achieved	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	CFO	

				Quarterly capital expenditure as a % of planned capital expenditure	% achieved	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	CFO & MTS	R59 335 000

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013														
Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2011/2012	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS19	Financial Viability and Financial Management	Expenditure Management	To ensure that all expenditure is managed in terms of all financial legislation	Operational budget spent on repairs and maintenance	% achieved	-	-	2.2%	0.55%	0.55 %	0.55%	0.55%	CFO & MTS	R2 731 000
				Quarterly repairs and maintenance expenditure	R value	-	-	R2 731 000	R682 750	R682 750	R682 750	R682 750	MTS	
OS20				MIG expendit	% achieve	-	-	100%	25%	50%	75%	100%	MTS	R13 055 000

				ure as a % of annual allocation	d									

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013														
Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2011/2012	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS21	Financial Viability and Financial Management	Expenditure Management	To ensure that all expenditure is managed in terms of all financial legislation	Total of grants and subsidies spent	% spent	-	-	100%	25%	50%	75%	100%	CFO	R49 632 000
				Percentage own revenue contribution to total budget	%	-	-	16%	4%	4%	4%	4%	CFO	R20 281 000
				Payment of creditors	Number of days	-	-	Within 30 Days	Within 30 Days	Within 30 Days	Within 30 Days	Within 30 Days	CFO	R0.00

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013

Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2011/2012	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS22	Financial Viability and Financial Management	Indigent Support/ FBE/ Pensioners Rebate	To ensure that indigent individuals benefit from the municipal relief	Effective Indigent Support	Annually Review Indigent Register (Date)	-	-	Updated Indigent Register	N/A	N/A	N/A	May 2013	CFO	R150 000
		Pauper Burials			Budget Spent On Pauper Burials	R...	-	R90 000	R22 500	R22500	R22 500	R22 500	CFO	R90 000

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013														
Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2011/2012	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS23	Good Governance & Community Participation	IDP	To promote sound external and internal communication	Realiable and credible IDP	Yes	2011/12 IDP	-	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	OMM	R0.00
					Date of review	-	-	Mar 2013	N/A	N/A	Mar 2013	N/A	OMM	R...
					Date adopted	-	-	May 2013	N/A			May 2013	OMM	R...
OS24		Council Meetings		Effective Council	No. of Council Meetings Held	Council is in place	-	4 Meetings Per Annum	1	1	1	1	CS	-
OS25		EXCO		Effective EXCO	No. of EXCO meetings Held	EXCO is in place	-	4 Meetings Per Annum	1	1	1	1	CS	-
OS26		Ward Committees		Effective Ward Committees	No. of Meetings Held	Ward Committees are in place	-	4 Meetings Per Annum	1	1	1	1	CS	-

OS27		Gender, Disabled & Senior Citizens		Effective Gender, Disabled & Senior Citizens Structures	Date of Establishment	No Gender, Disabled & Senior Citizens Structures In place	-	Dec 2012	N/A	Dec 2012	N/A	N/A	CS	-
OS28		Communication Strategy		Developed Communication Strategy	Date of Development	No Communication Strategy	-	Mar 2013	N/A	N/A	Mar 2013	N/A	CS	-

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013

Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2011/2012	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS29	Good Governance & Community Participation	Annual Report	To promote Access to Information and accountability	2011/12 Annual Report	Date Tabled to Council (2011/12 Annual Report)	2010/11 Annual Report is In place	-	25 Jan 2013	N/A	N/A	25 Jan 2013	N/A	OMM	R0.00

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD 2012/2013														
Line Ref	National KPA	Local KPA	Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective / Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2011/2012	Backlog	2012/2013 IDP					Responsible Dept	Financial Implication
								Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
OS30	Local Economic Development	Market Stalls	To promote LED in the municipality & create economic opportunities	-	-	LED Strategy is in place	-	-	-	-	-	-	CS	R1 800 000
OS31		Spatial Development Framework		Updated SDF	Reviewed SDF	Old SDF is in place	-	CompletedReviewed SDF	Complete Reviewed SDF	N/A	N/A	N/A	CS	R0.00

SECTION J: ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE J
J1. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
J2. DISASTER RISK PROFILE

ANNEXURE J1:
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRMEWORK

MTHONJANENI SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

1.0 THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

1.1 BACKGROUND

The original Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was adopted by Council during July 2002 as part of the Mthonjaneni IDP process, in preparation for the 2003/2004 Financial Year.

The review of the SDF has been prompted by the following:

- To accommodate more up to date information, such as land use information;
- The need to provide guidelines on the management of development in the urban / rural interface; and
- To incorporate the findings and recommendations of Sector Plans such as the Land Use Management System.

Although the municipality is still trying to source funds to review the SDF, certain elements of the SDF have been reviewed and updated based on the SDF assessment undertaken by COGTA. Elements reviewed include:

- Cross- border alignment issues; and
- The alignment of the capital budget with the SDF.

1.2 PURPOSE, PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

The preparation of the Mthonjaneni Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is based on the Status Quo Analysis and is guided by those development informants, which have a spatial implication.

The SDF is also guided by policy documents and legislation providing spatial strategic guidelines to include, amongst other;

- The Development Facilitation Act (DFA)
- The Housing Act and White Paper
- The National Environment Management Act (NEMA)
- The White Paper on South African Land Policy
- The Green Paper on Development and Planning

Development in the Mthonjaneni Municipality should seek to adhere to such guideline principles and in particular the following:

- Facilitate the integration of social, economic, institutional, and physical aspects of land development.
- Promote integrated development in rural and urban areas, and with each other.
- Promote residential and employment opportunities, and in close proximity with each other.
- Optimise existing resources.
- Promote diverse combination of land uses.
- Promote compact urban areas and discourage urban sprawl.
- Assist in correcting historically distorted settlement patterns, and optimise the use of existing settlements.

- Encourage environmental sustainability.
- Meet basic needs in economically and environmentally efficient manner, and should be viable.
- Provision must be made for security of tenure and different tenure options.
- Land development should be co-ordinated so as to minimize conflict and stimulate competition.
- There should be a rapid release of land for development.
- That the disturbance of eco-systems and loss of bio-diversity are avoided or where they cannot be altogether avoided, minimize and remedied.
- Pollution and degradation of the environment is avoided, or where they cannot be altogether avoided, minimize and remedied.
- Disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nations cultural heritage are avoided, or where they cannot be altogether avoided, minimized and remedied.

The Objective

The main objective of the SDF is to fulfil the vision of the Municipality, which focuses on the following:

- the development of the local economy
- the provision of at least minimum level of basic services
- increasing the effectiveness of the local municipality

The SDF aim to achieve the following:

- Guide Service Providers to work together towards a common goal of alleviating poverty;
- To plan, adapt and integrate service delivery
- To link departmental budgets / finances and promote integrated delivery
- To increase community access to services and reduce the cost of delivery
- To effect change in the way public service delivery agencies operate
- To adapt services to meet local, social and economic needs
- To establish a model for rural service delivery which is replicable.

Co-ordinating the time and the place where services are provided / delivered.

- Reducing the cost of service delivery through sharing of infrastructure and resources.
- Improve community convenience to access services, at one point at one time.

Creating economic opportunities at service delivery points.

- Locating residential populations around service delivery points to stimulate market activity (visa versa)
- Stimulating investment opportunities around service delivery points.
- Creating opportunity for greater diversification of economic activity.

In meeting the above it is intended to create a framework for future management of the municipality and a basis to facilitate both public and private investment in the local municipal area and to boost investor confidence.

4.3 LEGISLATION AND POLICY

4.3.1 South African Constitution and Principles of Sustainable Development

Chapter 7 of the Constitution deals with *local government* and section 152 deals with the *objectives of local government*. It indicates that these objectives are:

- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- To promote social and economic development;
- To promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTION IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDF
- The IDP and SDF seek to actualise the objectives of the Constitution.

4.3.2 Municipal Systems Act

The Regulations promulgated in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 set out the following requirements for a Spatial Development Framework:

"A spatial development framework reflected in a municipality's integrated development plan must:

(a) give effect to the principles contained in Chapter 1 of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act No. 67 of 1995);
(b) set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the municipality;
(c) contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph (b), which strategies and policies must-
(i) indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;
(ii) address the spatial reconstruction of the municipality; and
(iii) provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the municipality.
(d) set out basic guidelines for a land use management system in the municipality;
(e) set out a capital investment framework for the municipality's development programs;
(f) contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework;
(g) identify programs and projects for the development of land within the municipality;
(h) be aligned with the spatial development frameworks reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring municipalities; and
a. provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which representation –
b. must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;
c. must indicate desired or undesired utilization of space in a particular area;
d. may delineate the urban edge;
e. must identify areas where strategic intervention is required; and
f. must indicate areas where priority spending is required".

MSA IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDF
- The SDF in compliance with Chapter 5, and Section 25 (1) of the MSA (32 of 2000); and
- The SDF in compliance with Sections 26, 34 and 35 of the MSA (32 of 2000).

4.2.4 THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT (DFA)

Chapter 1 of the DFA sets out a number of principles which apply to all land development. The following principles would apply to the formulation and content of a Spatial Development Framework.

1. Policies, administrative practice and laws should:

- provide for urban and rural land development;
- facilitate the development of formal and informal, existing and new settlements;
- discourage the illegal occupation of land, with due recognition of informal land development -processes;
- promote speedy land development;
- promote efficient and integrated land development in that they:

  - promote the integration of the social, economic, institutional and physical aspects of land development;
  - promote integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other;
  - promote the availability of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other;
  - optimize the use of existing resources including such resources relating to agriculture, land, minerals, bulk infrastructure, roads, transportation and social facilities;
  - promote a diverse combination of land uses, also at the level of individual erven or subdivisions of land;
  - discourage the phenomenon of "urban sprawl" in urban areas and contribute to the development of more compact towns and cities;
  - contribute to the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlement in the Republic and to the optimum use of existing infrastructure in excess of current needs; and
  - encourage environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes.

b. Members of communities affected by land development should actively participate in the process of land development.

c. The skills and capacities of disadvantaged persons involved in land development should be developed.

d. Policy, administrative practice and laws should promote sustainable land development at the required scale in that they should –

- promote land development which is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the Republic;
- promote the establishment of viable communities;
- promote sustained protection of the environment'
- meet the basic needs of all citizens in an affordable way; and
- ensure the safe utilization of land by taking into consideration factors such as geological formations and hazardous undermined areas

e. Each proposed land development area should be judged on its own merits and no particular use of land, such as residential, commercial, conservational, industrial, community facility, mining, agricultural or public use, should in advance or in general be regarded as being less important or desirable than any other use of land.

f. Land development should result in security of tenure, provide for the widest possible range of tenure alternatives, including individual and communal tenure, and in cases where land development takes the form of upgrading an existing settlement, not deprive beneficial occupiers of homes or land or, where it is necessary for land or homes occupied by them to be utilized for other purposes, their interests in such land or homes should be reasonably accommodated in some other manner.

g. A competent authority at national, provincial and local government level should coordinate the interests of the various sectors involved in or affected by land development so as to minimize conflicting demands on scarce resources.
h. Policy, administrative practice and laws relating to land development should stimulate the effective functioning of a land development market based on open competition between suppliers of goods and services.

DFA IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDF

The SDF is in line with the principles of the DFA which include the:

Promotion of the integration of the social, economic, institutional, and physical aspects of land development;

- Promotion of integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other;
- Promotion of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other;
- Optimisation of the use of existing resources including such resources relating to agriculture, land, minerals, bulk infrastructure, roads, transportation and social facilities;
- Promotion of a diverse combination of land uses, also at the level of individual erven or subdivisions of land;
- Discouraging of the phenomenon of "urban sprawl" in urban areas and contribute to the development o more compact towns and cities;
- Contribution to the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlement in the Republic and to the optimum use of existing infrastructure in excess of current needs; and
- Encouragement of environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes.

4.2.5 THE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PGDS)

Municipal planning should obviously be guided by planning initiatives undertaken by other spheres of government. Previous IDP's made reference to the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy which was approved by the Provincial Cabinet in July 1996. It has been reviewed and is set out in a document entitled *"Provincial Growth and Development Strategy Summit 2004"*. It provides strategic guidance in order to release economic growth and ensure sustainability. It consists of six programmes, some of which contain elements relevant to the SDF.

Programme 1: Good Governance requires the preparation of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks and the implementation of Municipal Land Use Managements Systems. It emphasizes the need for inter-governmental co-ordination and co-operation, particularly with regard to service delivery to avoid duplication. It advocates the use of a GIS system for capture of data, and the use of e-Governance (Websites) as a way of bringing government service to the people of the province.

Programme 2: Competitive Investment provides strategies for industrial development identifying the need to consolidate, develop and diversify the province's manufacturing and agricultural bases and the need to develop a sustainable and competitive tourism industry.

Programme 3: Local Economic Development covers support of local business. Areas where these can be promoted need to be identified.

Programme 4: Sustainable Communities includes the provision of appropriate and sustainable housing. It is envisaged that all slums should be cleared within the next 6 years. Land Reform and Development processes need to be expedited.

Crosscutting strategies of a spatial nature include **Environmental Management** and **Integration** with surrounding Local Authority and the District Municipality Frameworks.

PGDS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDF

- The SDF aligns with the following provincial priorities:
- Strengthening governance and service delivery;
- Sustainable economic development and job creation;
- Integrating investment in community infrastructure; and
- Fighting poverty and protecting vulnerable groups in society.

4.3 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT

4.4.1 LOCALITY AND ACCESS

The municipality falls within the northern coastal region of KwaZulu Natal, and is part of the uThungulu District Municipality. It is approximately two hours or 170km north of Durban.

Access to the area from Durban is gained from the N2 freeway in a northerly direction, and the R66 in a north westerly direction. The R66/R34 is also a major link between the coastal towns and Gauteng.

4.4.2 THE MUNICIPAL AREA

The municipality is made up of 6 Wards with a geographical area of 1086 square kilometres.

It has an official Census estimate population of approximately 56 523 people. Major population concentrations are in the rural areas which were outside the former Melmoth TLC namely; Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

There are more females (55%) than males (45%) within the municipality. This is dominated by the economically active age group (19-64 years) at 43 %, which lives 57% of the population dependant on them.

4.4.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

4.4.3.1 SOCIAL SERVICES

The area has a backlog of social services and facilities particularly the rural areas. The existing services to these areas were provided by the former Joint Services Board (JSB's) and Regional/District Councils. In terms of the Powers and Functions, the District Council is responsible for most of the bulk services in these areas such as water and sanitation.

The need for and provision of social services in this area was identified as the community's first priority especially; water and sanitation, electricity, housing, roads, schools, and clinics

4.4.3.2 ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The economic base of the municipality is dependent on commercial farming, which surrounds the town of Melmoth. The town functions as the service centre for the local farming industry. In the past the town also served (and still does to some degree) the surrounding areas such as

Ntambanana and Nkandla. However, the development of these towns has seen a decrease in the number of commuters into Melmoth who come to make use of the facilities.

Approximately 70% of the labour force is employed in the agriculture sector. However, this sector seems to be stable and with no potential to grow. This is due to the following reasons; a decline on employment trends owing to mechanisation; restrictions on timber plantation; and resistance by farmers to new labour and land legislation.

4.4.4 LAND OWNERSHIP AND EXISTING LAND USES

A large portion of the land is privately owned by individual and company commercial farmers. The remaining land belongs to Ingonyama Trust (Ntembeni T.A and Yanguye T.A), Church land, as well as municipal owned land and State Owned land.

Some of the Church and State Owned land has been earmarked for possible Land Reform projects namely;

- Melmoth State Farms,
- Ekuthuleni (Church land),
- KwaMagwaza Mission,
- Melmoth Labour Tenants,
- Mfuli Mission,
- KwaYanguye (Tribal Commonage),
- Ekuthuleni State Land (started),
- Wilhemina Farm (started), and
- Arcadia Farm (started)

The land use patterns are further elaborated upon in the Land Use Management Systems (LUMS). In the LUMS, the areas described as "densely settled area of mixed residential and agriculture under private, trust or church tenure", are identified as areas that "are not yet formalized, but show potential for developing into distinct villages". Therefore, it is imperative for the SDF to realize this potential.

The land in Mthonjaneni is mainly used for agriculture and residential purposes. There are no conservation areas and very limited recreation areas in the form of a golf course and sportsfields in places.

Table: Land use and settlement patterns per ward (Source: Mthonjaneni LUMS; 2005, Wendy Forse in association with Maseko Hlongwa and Associates).

WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	COMMENT REGARDING DISTRIBUTION / DENSITY and LAND USE

1	**9 600**	This ward comprises Melmoth Town, including Thubalethu, so comprises perhaps the highest densities in the municipality
2	**8 574**	This is the largest municipal ward in terms of area, but the most sparsely populated. Apart from an area around KwaMagwaza, essentially the farms KwaMagwaza Mission Station and Spes Bona, and part of the Imfule Mission farm, the ward has a population density of less than 50-100 people per km^2. The KwaMagwaza node has a population of 601 – 700 / km^2. The Imfule Mission node – just the southern end of the Imfule Mission farm – has a population density of 901 – 1000 /km^2. Overall, the densities are very low, the existing land use being dominated by forestry (plantations) with grasslands on the steeper slopes. Around the KwaMagwaza area are small patches of commercial agriculture (largely sugar cane), traditional agriculture and thickets and bush.
3	**14 463**	The farms Wilhelmina and Arcadia are the most densely populated in this ward, with densities varying between 100 – 500 people per km^2. This area, also commonly known as Mfanefile, has a mixed land use of settlement, small scale agriculture, including sugar cane, timber and vegetable patches. The settlement and land use activities extend down the spine road which branches south off the tar road at KwaMagwaza, and winds slowly down the watershed between tributaries of the Mhlathuze, the land falling steeply away on either side. The topography of the ward, the southern part being the steep slopes leading down to the deeply incised Mhlathuze river valley, means that the remainder of the ward area, away from the road, is sparsely populated, the land use being largely grassland, thickets and bush with small patches of traditional agriculture in the river valley.
4	**7 773**	This ward has three distinct areas in terms of land use : the sparsely populated north western portion which has some commercial agriculture – mainly sugar cane, but is mainly extensive areas of grassland under livestock, with patches of traditional agriculture towards KwaYanguye, where there are farms which are currently under consideration for transfer in terms of land reform policy. This area also has a large area of thickets and bush as the land falls away towards the Mfolozi river valley. The southern portion which is also very sparsely populated, but has considerably more commercial agriculture under sugar cane and timber with some citrus and other fruit. The eastern portion is the KwaYanguye Tribal Area which is under communal tenure (Ingonyama Trust). There are pockets of settlement ranging from 50 – 600 persons per km^2. Apart from these settlement clusters, which are scattered along the spine road and the flatter areas on top of the watersheds, the remaining area is very sparsely populated, largely due to the steep terrain as the land falls away from the highlands towards the valley bushveld of the Mfolozi river. Most of this is not arable, suitable only for extensive grazing, with the most environmentally sensitive areas on the steeper slopes, not suitable for any type of agricultural practice.
5	**9 099**	This is the northern portion of the Zulu-Entembeni Tribal ward area and is Ingonyama Trust land. Once again, the terrain has led to human settlement and activity being confined to clusters ranging in density from 100 to 800 people per km^2.

6	**7 014**	Together with the Ekuthuleni area, this ward of the municipality is perhaps the most densely settled with the concentration along the R34 primary corridor which passes through the Ndundulu node which has the highest concentration of people of between 700 – 800 people per km^2. This ward all falls under the Ingonyama Trust.
TOTAL	**56 523**	

4.4.5 AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT

Key Intervention Areas

Specific areas will require targeted intervention to assist and guide development. The objectives set out below can also serve as guidelines for the municipality's Land Use Management System.

An Integrated Approach to Land Use Management

- To create more efficient urban form by:

- densifying existing urban nodes in appropriate locations
- strengthening secondary service centres
- identifying and implementing development corridors
- Ensure more efficient use of infrastructure
- Promoting a more appropriate land use mix
- Giving preference to those land uses that will assist in achieving the Municipality's Vision and particularly the local economic development and environmental objectives.
- preserving high quality agricultural land
- promoting diversity in land use, especially in and around the nodes
- ensuring that environmental objectives are taken in to account in the formulation and adjudication of development proposals
- creating an environment conducive to small entrepreneurs
- optimising the inherent tourism and recreation potential of the area

Land Reform

New land reform projects on appropriately located land should be identified, in particular those associated with commercial agriculture in order to prevent the loss of productive agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, and to facilitate the managed transition of tenure for farm worker communities.

Environmental Management Areas

The value of landscape forms in the municipality should be conserved. In terms of land use management, the specific ecosystems and vegetation communities that require specific environmental management are wetlands and grasslands, which contain the habitats of important species.

Methodology:

A comprehensive land use needs to be undertaken for the municipality to include the following categories:

- Grassland & other
- Dense Rural

- Informal Settlement
- Natural Bush
- Active and Passive Open Space
- Thornveld
- Cultivated Land
- Commercial
- Education
- Forestry
- Formal Urban
- Transport
- Hospitals
- Industrial

This land use would be determined through the analysis of digitally corrected photography of the municipality.

The Environmental Inventory in the form of these priority zones will inform the SDF.

Beyond the Priority Areas the following factors need to be considered.

1. Indigenous forested areas

All areas under indigenous forest and properties with indigenous trees should be subject to the following guidelines:

- No indigenous trees should be removed without authorization from DWAF who are responsible for protection of protected tree species.
- No undergrowth should be removed or the natural forest structure interfered with in any way as; when the forest undergrowth is removed, the large trees left standing often slowly die due to drought. Authorization must be obtained from DWAF prior to any clearing of both trees and under story of indigenous forested areas.
- All forest along streams and rivers must be conserved to prevent bank erosion.
- Wherever possible, patches of forest must be linked to form a continuous network and thus a path of migration for flora and fauna present (bushbuck, duiker, birds and so on) this would be easiest along existing corridors like streams and rivers.
- Forest trees should be left to screen development to improve stormwater drainage and aesthetics.
- Developers should be encouraged where possible to maintain any trees on site as part of the layout of the development.

2. Areas of High Biodiversity Value

These areas are identified as areas of high irreplaceability and areas in the minset data set designated as non-negotiable reserves should be categorized in this category, Further the environmental atlas areas within the municipality are almost entirely biodiversity related and therefore these areas are included in this category. These areas are somewhat limited by land transformation in the municipality and include only small portions of the northern areas and south western of the study area.

- This zone represents areas of natural vegetation and therefore any transformation of this area greater than 3 Ha should be subject to impact assessment. Further any development greater than 1 Ha would be subject to Basic Assessment and any

development greater than 20 Ha would be subject to Full Environmental Impact Assessment.

- The local authority should negotiate with the property developer to incorporate land not to be used for development into Conservation Reserves. This can be done when permission for development is being sought.
- The Environmental Impact Assessment required for priority 1 zones should include a biodiversity assessment of the site and it biological value.
- The layout of the development should take biodiversity impacts and mitigation into account and as such should avoid areas of high biodiversity value.
- The local authority should negotiate with the property developer to incorporate land not to be used for development into Conservation Reserves. This can be achieved as part of authorization for development on submission of the plans.
- When building plans are submitted to the local authority for approval, they shall indicate whether the development constitutes a listed activity and if so include a copy of the Record of Decision (ROD) issued by DAEA and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) where required by the ROD.
- No construction of a listed activity under the NEMA EIA regulations may begin without authorization from DAEA, the Municipality in it's development control capacity should not, under any circumstances, authorize any listed activity until such time as DAEA has given authorization for the activity to go ahead.
- Any unauthorized development should be reported immediately to the DAEA.
- The width of survey paths shall be kept to the absolute maximum of 1 metre.
- Where areas have been set aside for conservation in the layout , such areas will have to be demarcated. This should be done before building starts, sites must be staked and should be fenced or cordoned off with Chevron Tape. This is with a view to preventing damage to conservation areas during construction and operation. The fencing used should be appropriate and should allow for the movement of small animals, which may be found in this area.
- In the conserved areas, only nature-related recreation and education shall be permitted, such as bird watching, walking and canoeing. These areas should be left as undisturbed as possible.
- Exotics should be avoided in landscaping of developments.
- Invasive aliens should be eradicated as part of landscaping and management plan for the development.
- As far as possible, medium density housing development in this zone should be clustered in order to minimise visual impact and the amount of land needed. This reduces development costs and also makes land available for conservation or open space purposes. Further advantages are wind protection and better controlled access the development area
- Landowners shall be made aware of the priority status of their land before purchase. Estate agents in the area could assist in this regard. The clearance certificate issued to each purchaser shall make note of the priority status, for the purchaser's information, should the estate agent not have raised the issue.
- Earthmoving equipment must be prohibited from the site until the environmental assessment has been approved and the vegetation to be conserved has been demarcated.
- The Local Council should not plant exotic trees or shrubs in areas of this category.
- Sub divisional applications should be assessed in the light of proposed usage and the effect it would have on areas of high biodiversity value.
- Landowners should be made aware of the high biodiversity value of their land before purchase. Landowners should be made aware of their responsibility to maintain and manage the vegetation on their land. The local council may need to provide assistance in the form of advice to landowners in high biodiversity value areas.

3. Nature Reserves

These areas are mapped on both the Cplan and Minset Maps.

- This is with a view to preventing damage to conservation areas. The fencing used should be appropriate and should allow for the movement of small animals that may be found in this area, for e.g. Duiker, weasel.
- In the conserved areas, only nature-related recreation and education shall be permitted, such as bird-watching, walking and canoeing
- The introduction of any exotic plants to conservation areas must be prevented and any existing alien invasive vegetation should be removed.

1. Wetlands, dams, and drainage corridors

The wetlands, dams, and drainage corridors are shown on Map 4 however; it must be stressed that wetlands identified over and above these maps should be subject to the same guidelines:

- Infilling, drainage and hardened surfaces (including buildings and asphalt) should not be located in any of the wetland zones (i.e. permanent, seasonal and temporary) such activities generally result in significant impacts on a wetland's hydrology, hydraulics and biota and on the goods and services wetlands provide.
- Hardened surfaces and erven should be located at least 15 m outside of the outer boundary of the seasonal/permanent zone (Note: if the width of the outer temporary zone is greater than 15 m and Item 1 above is met then this requirement would automatically be met). The seasonal and permanent zones generally have surface water for extended periods. In the case of seasonal zones, it may be for most of the wet season and in the case of permanent zones, it may be throughout the year. A buffer is required between areas potentially generating non-point source pollution and such areas characterized by surface water.
- Extension to the buffer in localized areas should also be included to minimize the impact of concentrated stormwater run-off into the wetland. Stormwater outflows should not enter directly into the wetland. A predominantly vegetated buffer area at least 20 m wide should be included between the stormwater outflow and the outer boundary of the wetland, with mechanisms for dissipating water energy and spreading and slowing water flow and preventing erosion. This buffer is particularly important when the catchment feeding the stormwater drain comprises predominantly hardened surfaces. Extensive hardened surfaces in the catchment and stormwater drains significantly increase the intensity of stormwater runoff, which increases the risks of erosion in a wetland. In addition, urban stormwater runoff is often polluted. A buffer is therefore required to reduce the energy and erosive power of the stormwater and to decrease the level of pollutants in the runoff before it enters the wetland.
- Where the wetland has a particularly high biodiversity value, further buffering may be required, the width of which would depend on the specific requirements of the biota. This should be determined in consultation with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife. The value of a wetland for biodiversity derives not only from features of the wetland but also from the quality of natural, non-wetland areas adjacent to the wetland, as many wetland dependent species such as the giant bullfrog (Pyxicephalus adspersus) require both wetland and non-wetland habitat.
- If a road crossing is planned in a wetland, first seek an alternative route. If this is not available then ensure that the road has minimal affect on the flow of water through the wetland (e.g. by using box culverts rather than pipes). Do not lower the base level of the wetland or any stream passing through the wetland. Ensure an adequate buffer is present to deal with run-off from the road (see Item 3 above). During construction, minimize disturbance of the wetland at and adjacent to the road crossing site. Road crossings may potentially greatly modify local water flow patterns in a wetland. In addition to having a damming or draining effect on the flow upstream of the road, roads

which do not allow for the adequate passage of water may concentrate flow downstream, increasing the erosion hazard and drying out this portion of the wetland. A lowering of the base level increases the gradient in the wetland, thereby increasing the speed of water flow and its erosive potential and the extent to which it contributes to lowering the water table.

- Where a road runs alongside a wetland and it intercepts natural hillslope runoff into the wetland, the road should be set back from the boundary of the wetland by at least 20 m and feed-off points should be included at frequent intervals along the road (at least every 100 m) and the outflows of these should conform to the requirements of the stormwater outflows (given in Item 2 above). A road running alongside a wetland can strongly affect the natural hill slope runoff into the wetland by intercepting this runoff and concentrating it in localized entry points. The fewer the feed-off points into the wetland and the less protected they are, the more severe this effect will be.
- Where development (e.g. hardened surfaces, infilling and drainage) in a wetland is unavoidable then the resulting impacts must be mitigated. In many cases, off-site mitigation may be the only means of achieving satisfactory mitigation. The cumulative loss of wetlands in South Africa is already very high (see Section 1.1) and the continued net loss of wetlands needs to be prevented. Invasion of a wetland by alien plants may considerably reduce the integrity of a wetland.
- Where any disturbance of the soil takes place in a wetland, clear alien plants which establish and follow up for at least 2 years thereafter. Disturbance of a wetland favours the establishment of alien plants, which require long-term control.
- Where the infiltration rate of a wetland's catchment is naturally high and the wetland is maintained predominantly by groundwater input, at least 60% of the wetland's catchment should remain as permeable surfaces in a residential area and preferably at least 30% in an industrial/commercial area. Where the level of development is very high, reduced surface runoff can be promoted through mechanisms such as porous pavements (The inclusion of these mechanisms in areas dominated by hardened surfaces is generally sound catchment management practice and should be encouraged widely). Failure to maintain groundwater input to a predominantly groundwater-fed wetland will considerably alter the hydrological regime of the wetland, thereby compromising its integrity.
- The onus is on the developer to identify and delineate all wetlands in the project area at a finer scale depending on the proposed development. Mapping at a minimum scale of 1: 10 000 is generally require .in order to account for the impact of a development adjacent to a wetland, it is essential that the boundary of the wetland be mapped. Any wetlands identified on the ground should be delineated and mapped by the municipality on an ongoing basis.
- Any development must comply with the requirements of the National Water Act. Through the concept of the "ecological reserve", this act makes provision for ensuring water of acceptable quantity and quality for maintaining the ecological functioning of wetlands and river systems. While wetlands assist in enhancing water quality, they should not be relied upon as an easy substitute for addressing pollution at source, as this may lead to serious impacts to the wetland systems.
- Access to wetlands by off-road vehicles, man and livestock, should be as far as possible prevented.
- Development within the floodline or within 32m of a river or stream should be avoided and vegetation in this zone should be conserved.

Poverty Alleviation Areas

- Provision of support for LED initiatives such as SMME's, small scale agriculture and tourism.
- Provision of access to municipal, social and economic services

Tourism and Recreation

To develop recreation and tourism in order to support LED and tourism initiatives and diversify agriculture the following areas have been identified:

- Commercial Agriculture and Tourism
- Recreation

4.4.6 **THE PROPOSED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

THE APPROACH

The proposed approach is similar to that of the Rural Service System. AWithin a rural area, services are to be delivered through a common distribution network which will be known as the Rural Service System (RSS),@ (Department of Traditional & Local Government Affairs). It should be noted that Mthonjaneni is not entirely rural.

The RRS comprises of two components namely: a >Hub= which is a distribution and co-ordination point and a >Satellite= which delivers supplementary services. The proposed system consists of three components namely;

Primary Node - Administrative and Economic Centre
Secondary Node - Distribution and co-ordination point
Tertiary Node - Delivery of supplementary services

These words distinguish between the higher order and lower order cores or centres within the area of influence of the service centre.

The Nodes have different buffers which are determined by the type of node. This buffer is an indication of the threshold served by each node.

The primary node has a 10 km radius buffer, whilst the secondary and tertiary nodes both have a 5 km radius buffer.

Typical services/facilities within each of the orders are tabled out below:

Primary Node	**Secondary Node**	**Tertiary Node**
Municipal Offices Hospital Welfare Offices Primary - High Schools Tertiary Training Facility Permanent Information Centre Post Office + Post Boxes Banks Bus and Taxi Terminals Police Station Magistrates Court Home Affairs Offices Municipal Hall Wholesalers/Stores/Shops	Satellite Police Station Clinic Primary - High Schools Tribal Court (where applicable) Rural Service Information Centre Post Boxes Regular Bus Service Community Halls Stores/Shops	Routine Police Patrol Weekly Mobile Clinic Primary - Secondary Schools Weekly Mobile Welfare Services Regular Bus Service Post Boxes Meeting Places Shops

4.4.7 **SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT**

The spatial development concept is based on the following;

- location and accessibility
- population concentrations
- availability of services
- economic opportunities
- geological considerations
- consideration for areas of conservation
- consideration of areas that are of historical importance

There are three levels of the road network namely;

- Primary Corridor
- Secondary Corridor
- Minor Linkages/Corridor

These words distinguish between the higher order and lower order roads

4.4.8 APPLICABILITY OF THE CONCEPT *(REFER TO MAP)*

The areas of Melmoth and Thubalethu have been identified as the Primary Node.

The Secondary Nodes are identified at KwaMagwaza Mission, Inqaba (Yanguye T.A), and Ndundulu (Ntembeni T.A).

The Tertiary Nodes are proposed at Ekuthuleni (Ntembeni T.A), Imfule, and Mfanefile. The R68 T-junction has been removed and Imfule and Mfanefile have been introduced as per the recommendations of the LUMS process.

THE PRIMARY NODE:

Given the principles set out in Chapter 1 of the DFA, and in view of the Council's planning and development objectives, the primary node would include; Melmoth and Thubalethu

The area in particular Melmoth has an urban setting and incorporates the local economic and administration activities. It accommodates the municipal offices. Provincial Government offices, schools, police stations, a magistrate's court and a variety of commercial and retail outlets. The "village in the country" atmosphere which is evident in large portions of the area is an important attribute which needs to be conserved and enhanced.

The CBD is dissected by the Primary Corridor (R66/R34) which links Melmoth and Thubalethu making them highly accessible, giving them potential for economic development. The R66/R34 is the only proposed primary corridor. The idea is to encourage mixed usage between the two areas and along the primary corridor. More detailed planning of the corridor in the form of a local area development plan needs to be undertaken, taking into account that a Melmoth CBD Revitalization Plan has already been prepared.
The following broad planning principles apply in the Primary Node:

- It must offer a full range of Social, Community and other Services and facilities.
- It will be the focus of Urban employment opportunities.
- The full range of permanent residential options will be encouraged, keeping in mind the existing character, natural attributes and attractions.
- Inside the node, mixed use corridors and areas of a more flexible and general land use

nature are proposed, as opposed to only agriculture and residential. The intention is to encourage non-polluting, environmentally friendly urban employment opportunities.

- While it is acknowledged that the **Primary Corridor (R66/34)** offers development opportunities, these are to be restricted to suitable Mixed uses within the Primary Node and the **Opportunity Points** as identified elsewhere.
- Agriculture should be seen as an integral part of the urban node, and offers opportunities for high intensity agricultural activity.

SECONDARY NODES:

The areas of Ndundulu; KwaMagwaza; and Inqaba linked by the R66 and R68 respectively have been identified as Secondary Nodes. These areas play an important role as service centres to rural communities to the southern and northern portions of the municipality, providing housing and a smaller range of commercial and social services than what is offered in the Primary Node.

The following planning principles shall apply in the Secondary Node:

- The primary aim is consolidation and upgrading
- They are lower order Service Centres to serve the surrounding rural community. Services such as a schools, hospital, clinics and pension payout point are provided
- Permanent residential opportunities exist mainly for lower income groups
- In order to make the above possible, there needs to be a move towards supporting services

More detailed planning of the secondary nodes will be done as part of the LUMS project.

TERTIARY NODES:

The areas of Imfule, Mfanefile, and Ekuthuleni are identified as Tertiary Nodes in accordance with the LUMS proposals. These areas play an important role as service centers to the densely populated rural communities they serve. All three nodes are accessible via the minor linkages branching off the R66. A road linkage is proposed for the Ekuthuleni and Mfanefile nodes.

The following planning principles shall apply in the Tertiary Node:

- The primary aim is upgrading.
- They are lower order services mainly in the form of mobile services, serve the surrounding densely populated rural community. Services such as a schools, clinics and mobile clinics, and pension payout point are provided.
- Permanent residential opportunities exist mainly for lower income groups
- In order to make the above possible, there needs to be a move towards supporting service

More detailed planning of the tertiary nodes will be done as part of detailed Local Area Plans.

8.4.2 THE ZONES IN THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NODES

The following is a broad description of the general intention of the different zones or designations applied inside the primary and secondary nodes. It must be stressed that the SDF does not assign any legal development rights to land – it is a broad identification of the preferred future development pattern to guide public and private investment and

development related decisions. It is only through the Planning Scheme, which is to be formulated as part of the LUMS that legal rights are awarded through the zoning of land.

Mixed Use Areas

Two types of Mixed Use Areas are proposed, namely General Mixed Use and Limited Mixed Use (Tourism).

General Mixed Use.

These areas occur mainly along major transport routes and proposed development corridors in which a wide range of land uses will be encouraged, namely commercial, light industrial and office complexes and residential development. The proposed uses need to complement each other, and comply with environmental requirements. More detailed master planning is therefore required for these areas.

Limited Mixed Use (Tourism)

These areas are linked to existing tourism nodes and resources, and the following land uses would be encouraged: Residential Estates, Theme / Niche Villages, Recreation Infrastructure and facilities, Museums, Chalets, Restaurants, Sports Centres, Health Hydros and other tourism-orientated uses.

The main focus area for Mixed Use Tourism is in the vicinity of Goegertrouw Dam and King Mghabhi's Grave, and a detailed Masterplan to guide development is proposed.

Possible Future Residential

The need for security of tenure and the provision of housing was identified as a high priority at a policy level in the IDP.

Some of the Church and State Owned land has been earmarked for possible Land Reform projects namely;

- Melmoth State Farms,
- Ekuthuleni (Church land),
- KwaMagwaza Mission,
- Melmoth Labour Tenants,
- Mfuli Mission,
- KwaYanguye (Tribal Commonage),
- Ekuthuleni State Land (started),
- Wilhemina Farm (started), and
- Arcadia Farm (started)

Opportunity Points

The provision of employment opportunities is to be encouraged at these points as well as administrative developments in the form of Multi-Purpose Community Centres. Servicing is, however, to be thoroughly investigated and agreed to before any development is permitted.

8.4.3 THE RURAL COMPONENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The main economic driver in the rural component of the municipality is agriculture. The primary objective of the SDF in this area is therefore to provide opportunities for both this sector while minimizing mutually negative impacts.

The following general planning principles should apply in the rural component of the municipality.

(i) Commercial agriculture and tourism (where the potential exists) are the main economic drivers, and the needs of both sectors need to be accommodated**.**

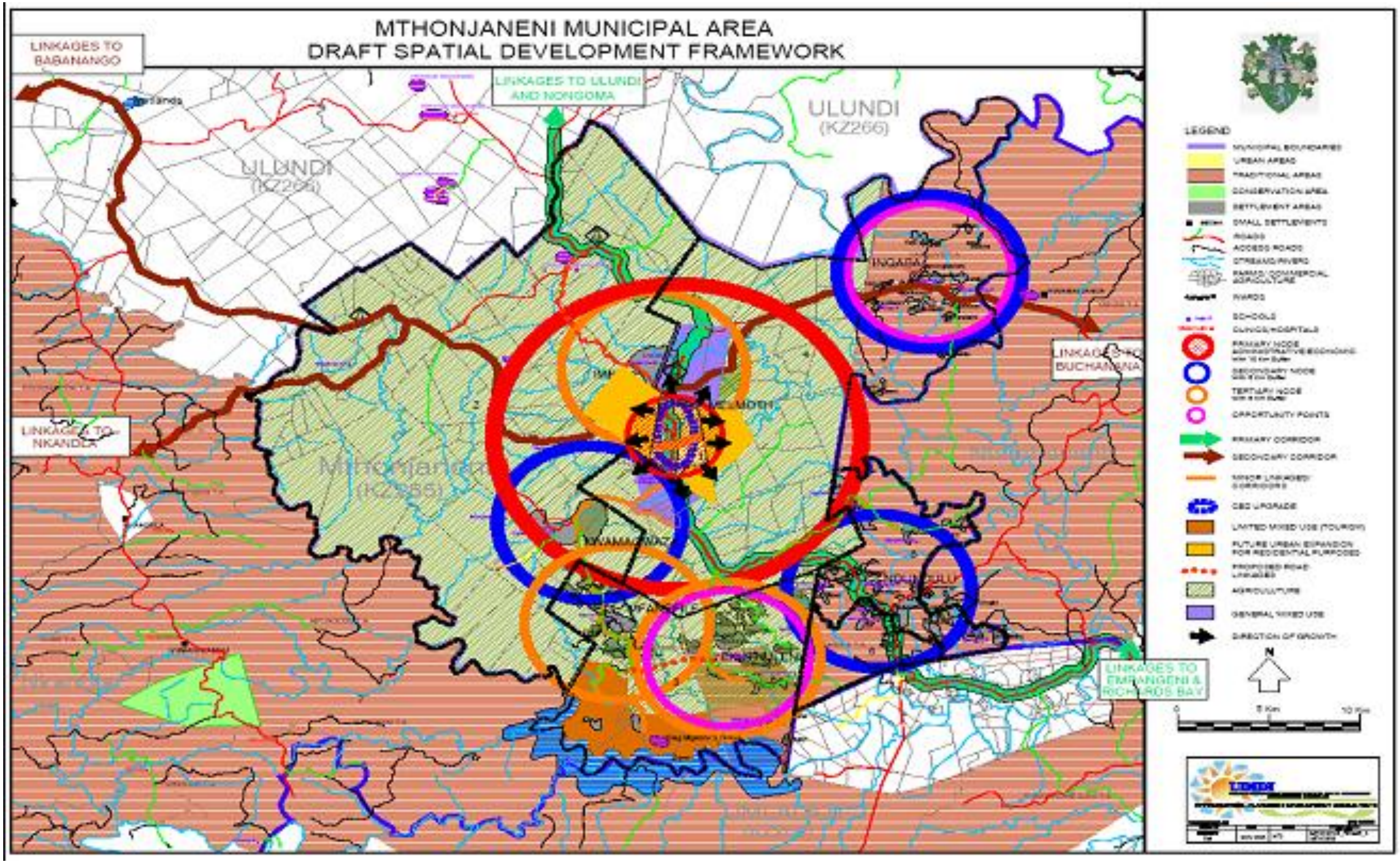
(i) Small tourist developments (e.g. bed and breakfast establishments aimed at supplementing farming income may be considered throughout the rural component of the municipality).

(ii) In view of the potential negative impact which commercial forestry has on water quality and quantity and landscape quality, it should be restricted to areas where permits have already been awarded.

(iii) The loss of high quality agricultural land is to be avoided.

(iv) The following issues will be primary consideration when considering application for a change of land usage.

- The extent to which the proposal will have a positive impact on the local economy and the area of employment, and its sustainability.
- The maintenance and enhancement of landscape quality.
- The loss of prime agricultural land.
- The potential impact on water quality and quantity.
- The potential impact on biodiversity.



MTHONJANENI MUNICIPAL AREA
DRAFT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
LINKAGES TO BABANANGO
LINKAGES TO ULUNDI AND NONGOMA
ULUNDI (KZ266)
ULUNDI (KZ266)
LINKAGES TO NKANDLA
LINKAGES TO BUCHANANA
LINKAGES TO EMPANGENI & RICHARDS BAY
LEGEND
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES
URBAN AREAS
TRADITIONAL AREAS
CONSERVATION AREA
SETTLEMENT AREAS
SMALL SETTLEMENTS
ROADS
ACCESS ROADS
STREAMS/RIVERS
FARMS/ COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE
WARDS
SCHOOLS
CLINICS/HOSPITALS
PRIMARY NODE
SECONDARY NODE
TERTIARY NODE
OPPORTUNITY POINTS
PRIMARY CORRIDOR
SECONDARY CORRIDOR
MINOR LINKAGES/ CORRIDORS
CBD UPGRADE
LIMITED MIXED USE (TOURISM)
FUTURE URBAN EXPANSION FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES
PROPOSED ROAD LINKAGES
AGRICULTURE
GENERAL MIXED USE
DIRECTION OF GROWTH
N
0
5 Km
10 Km

ANNEXURE J2:
DISASTER RISK PROFILE

SECTION K: APPENDICES

K1	Land Use Management Framework	n/a
K2	Land Use Management System	Available on request
K3	Coastal Zone Management Plan	n/a
K4	Waste Management Plan	Yes, District Plan available
K5	A. Water Service Development Plan (All WSA's)	District Plan available
	B. Water Resources Plan	n/a
	C. Forestry Plan	No
K6	Integrated Transport Plan (Reticulation)	District Plan available
K7	Housing Plan	Available refer to pages 24 – 28
K8	Energy Master Plan (Reticulation)	Yes, District Plan available
K9	Local Economic Development Plan	Yes, attached as Appendix K9
K10	Infrastructure Investment Plan /Implementation	Available refer to pages 110 -116
K11	Area Based Plans (Land Reform)	No
K 12	Anti Corruption Strategy	No
K13	Organisational PMS	Available refer to pages 138 – 150
K14	IDP Process Plan / IDP Framework Plan	Is in place and was submitted to COGTA in 2011
K15	Organogram	Yes, attached as Appendix K15
K16	Summary of Agricultural Development Plan	Yes, attached as Appendix k16
K17	Annual Report	Available on request
K18	Mthonjaneni Independent Assessment	Available on request

APPENDIX K9:
LED PLAN

MTHONJANENI LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This section serves as a highlight of the existing LED plan in Mthonjaneni and will include implementation thereof. Amongst others, this section will be covering the following areas:

- The LED *Constraints* and *Opportunities* of the municipality;
- The Mthonjaneni LED strategy;
- Mthonjaneni LED institutional structures;
- LED and linkages to the budget and staff compliment;
- Municipal LED support for SMME's as well the second economy; and
- Linkages of LED strategies and projects to the SDF.

ii. LED CONSTRAINTS AND POTENTIALS

The following section summarises the LED *Constraints* and *Potentials* for the municipality as identified in the Mthonjaneni LED plan (2009).

(i) CONSTRAINTS

	CONSTRAINTS	POTENTIALS
Manufacturing	• Limited suitable industrial land; • Lack of structured development; • Lack of access to finance; • Under-utilised service support; • Subsistence approach to running of agriculture projects; and • Lack of business skills.	• Deciduous berry and citrus fruit processing; • Large-scale production of vegetables; • Poultry processing; and • Production of bio-fuels; and essential oil processing.
Agriculture	• Lack of finance: emerging farmers often do not have start-up capital. • Limited land supply for large-scale farming activities. • Perceived lack of agricultural supporting services in the area. • No efficient representation of Black farmer's interests. • Underutilization of the agricultural services of extension officers. • Inability to produce high quality agricultural products by intensive crop production units. • Lack of knowledge and expertise: Some farmers begin their endeavour with minimal knowledge. They	• Fruit plantations • Large-scale production of vegetables and hydroponics • Poultry farming • Layer farming • Cattle farming • Bee keeping • Forestry plantations • Essential oils • Sugar cane

	CONSTRAINTS	POTENTIALS
	are unaware of where or how to market their products, and are unaware of where or how to seek assistance. • Animal and plant disease and treatment thereof: Many farmers are faced with diseases they do not know how to treat. Many of them are often not within reach of a veterinarian or any other assistance, which could result in the loss of their entire crop or all their livestock. • Poor and/or lack of road, water and electricity infrastructure in most rural areas. • There is a huge need to have input materials closer to farms. • These projects need to be run as businesses for them to be profitable and self sustaining. • There is a huge need to capacitated individuals running these projects. • These projects should be registered either as cooperatives, close cooperations or private companies in order to benefit well from public and private markets. • Huge fear of sector development amongst white farmers because of potential and damaging land claims.	

Tourism	• Training of tour guides; • Identification and training of tour operators; • Identification of dance group participants; and • Identification of people or elders to participate in -telling of ancient Zulu history -Mthonjaneni history -traditional and modern	Cultural activities include • Telling of Zulu history • Telling of Mthonjaneni history • Sharing traditional way of life • Sharing indigenous knowledge • A Zulu cultural village could be developed showing Zulu heritage (pictorially and through videos, CDs, books,

	way of life -indigenous knowledge management -sangomas and inyangas to participate (in information sharing about ancient health and sickness management) -homestead to participate (food preparation and preservation) • Weak tourism image of the area; • No brand name for the Mthonjaneni municipality; • A lack of local tour operators; • Poor road signage and directions; • Poor and/ or lack of road, water and electricity infrastructure.	story telling, poetry and praise singers) should be developed at Mgabhi where Nandi, the Mother of the Zulu nation is rested. Eco-tourism activities include: • Nature photography; • Bird watching; • Botanical studies; • Hiking; and • Fly-fishing at Phobana Lake
Trade and Commerce	• Shopping mall • Car dealership	• Consumer demand and preferences

(Source: Mthonjaneni LED Plan, 2009)

i. LED STRUCTURES

(i) DISTRICT LEVEL LED FORUMS

The DM has an operational LED forum which consists of the following role-players:

- The uThungulu DM;
- The six local municipalities;
- The Zululand Chamber of Business;
- The Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs;
- The DBSA;
- Kwanalu;
- The Richards Bay IDZ;
- Private Sector Companies in the DM;
- SA Sugar Association; and
- The Media.

The Mthonjaneni municipality actively participates in this structure.

(ii)LOCAL LEVELS LED FORUMS

The LED Plan proposed the establishment of a municipal-wide LED forum, unfortunately this has no materialise however it must be noted that the municipality will ensure that the LED Forum

will be established during the 2012/13 financial year. Participants for this forum include the following:

National Government

- Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
- Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs
- Department of Transport
- Department of Trade and Industry

Provincial Government

- Department of Economic Affairs and Development
- Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
- Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs
- Department of Public Works and Transport

Public Entities

- KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority;
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife;
- Amafa/Heritage KZN;
- Trade and Investment KZN and
- Gijima KZN

ii. LED IN THE MTHONJANENI MUNICIPAL STRUCTURE

The LED component for the Mthonjaneni municipality is housed within the Corporate Services department and reports to Director Corporate Services. There is currently staff within the LED component.

There is currently an operational budget for the LED section and the following capital budget:

Table 13: LED Projects

Project Name / Description	Budget Costs	Comments
Jewellery Project - All Wards	R1, 859 000	Awaiting Funding
Essential Oils Project – Ward 5	R1, 011 665	Awaiting Funding
Melmoth Industrial Park	R1, 500 000	Pending
Tourist Craft Centre		Awaiting Funding
Hawkers Stalls		Awaiting Funding

iii. LED LINKAGES TO THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

(i) ALIGNMENT BETWEEN LED AND THE SDF

The SDF for the municipality seeks to, amongst others, focus on the following:

- The development of the local economy;
- The provision of at least minimum levels of basic services;
- Increase the effectiveness of the local municipality.

The SDF also seeks to create economic opportunities at service delivery points by:

- Locating residential populations around service delivery points to stimulate market activity and *visa versa*;
- The stimulation of investment opportunities around service delivery points; and
- The creation of opportunity for greater diversification of economic activity.

The SDF also identifies poverty alleviation areas which focus on the following:

- The provision of support for LED initiatives such as SMME's, small scale agriculture and tourism; and
- The provision of access to municipal, social and economic services.

The SDF also identifies the areas suitable for commercial tourism and recreation.

(i) MANUFACTURING

Limited levels of manufacturing are practiced in the municipality and are largely focussed on agro-processing. Further agro-processing potential was identified in the municipality's LED plan in the following areas:

- Deciduous berry and citrus fruit processing;
- Large-scale production of vegetables;
- Poultry processing; and
- Production of bio-fuels; and essential oil processing.

(j) TOURISM

The LED plan notes that interest in northern KZN has been increasing particularly from overseas visitors. New identified markets include bird watching, cruise tourism, and educational tourism. It is noted that all these areas can increase tourism development in the region as a whole.

It is noted that the local municipalities in the uThungulu DM have all identified the need for greater tourism support and coordination from the DM in aiding the development of tourism related SMME's and new tourism opportunities.

The LED plan notes that tourism opportunities exist in the following areas, namely:

- Nature photography;
- Bird watching;
- Botanical studies;
- Hiking; and
- Fly-fishing at Phobana Lake.

Further tourism opportunities also exist in the areas of mountain biking and quad biking.

There are currently two shopping centre projects underway in the town of Melmoth, this includes; the Boxer shopping centre on Lot 293 which is almost complete and Shoprite Centre on Lot 45 which its subdivision application is being processed.

APPENDIX K15:
CONSOLIDATED ORGANOGRAM

APPENDIX K16:
SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

An agricultural development plan was developed in 2003 by uThungulu District with the objective to identify specific project programmes and projects to address rural poverty and stimulate job creation. The agricultural plan has been reviewed for the following objectives:

1. To create enabling policy and institutional environment at a local level to facilitate climate –smart and ecologically sustainable agriculture
2. To encourage the adoption of agricultural systems and practices that are responsive to the challenges of climate change and the need for the environmental and ecological futures
3. To investigate financial and investment opportunities and mechanisms to assist farmers at all three levels of production to adopt climate-smart and ultimately financially and economically smart agricultural practices
4. To promote training, capacity building and mentorship in order to improve skills in agriculture amongst farmers, extension officers and all other relevant stakeholders
5. To promote processing and marketing of produce in the District
6. To facilitate access to production inputs and transport for farmers at all three levels of production

In order to attain the above objectives the following 5 programmes have been identified and each programme has a number of projects found in the recently reviewed uThungulu agricultural plan:

- Programme 1: Institutional Framework District Agriculture
- Programme 2: Turnaround for Land Reform
- Programme 3: Ingonyama Trust: Developing Productive Land
- Programme4:Climate Smart, Environmental Sustainable Agriculture
- Programme 5: Logistics: Inputs, Processing and Marketing

The District has proceeded with the establishment of Agricultural Development Forum, which will be made up of members from each local municipality within the district. At a later stage in consultation with the agricultural role players an appropriate institutional structure will be established to ensure the implementation of the reviewed agricultural development plan. Other forms of agriculture practiced in the municipality include citrus, nuts and animal husbandry.